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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

World Talks Peace, But Arms

Germany Wipes Out Its States

Penn Railroad Has Vast Plans

Austria Wars on Its Nazis

Prison Leaders Stand by Gill

U. S. Pays Roosevelt Tribute

IN A world pleading for peace, arms expansion has a lively day. Italy comes out in favor of the rearming of Germany as the only practical solution of Europe's situation. Rome specifies, however, that chemical warfare be abolished, bombardment of civil populations be prohibited, military expense be limited to present levels, and terrestrial equipment of the other powers be held to present size. Japan's Minister of the Navy, Admiral Mineo Osumi, declares that by the end of 1936 Japan's new auxiliary vessels will outrank those of the United States, and suggests the naval conference of 1935 might better be abandoned. At Washington the House passes the naval bill providing for 102 new ships and 1184 new aircraft, involving a five-year outlay of $600,000,000, and sends it to the Senate—But possibly the very grimness of all this will force quibbling nations to talk sense on the subject of arms.

¶ Germany sees the sovereignty rights of all its states fully absorbed by the Reich Government. This is a chief provision in a six-point measure swiftly passed by the Reichstag at the request of Chancellor Hitler. Thus the nation becomes one vast state ruled directly from Berlin. The state governors retain office, but are subordinate to the Minister of the Interior. The measure provides that the Reich Government can change the Constitution at will—Herr Hitler, in one year, comes into the complete leadership he has said was ideal.

¶ Russia's setting of an unofficial record of 67,585 feet in the stratosphere ends in tragedy. After radioing their feat when ready to head the huge balloon "Osoaviakhim" earthward, Pavil Fedoseinko, Andrey Vasenko and Ilya Usyskin become lost in heavy fog and forfeit their lives in attempting a landing near the village of Potiskyostrog. The scientific instruments recording their feat are destroyed. As often happens, the pioneers pay—But, as is also usual, their beacons will brighten the path for the many.

¶ The Pennsylvania Railroad prepares to spend the $77,000,000 secured through the PWA for electrification and new equipment. Industrial and railroad work will be provided for 25,000 men for one year, or 45,000,000 man hours of employment. The orders for 101 electric locomotives and 7000 all-steel freight cars will be the largest ever placed. In all, 646 miles of track will be electrified. President W. W. Atterbury says the raw and finished materials required will be supplied by 3500 plants in 35 states—When you help a railroad you help a host of people.

¶ France sees Premier Edouard Daladier and the new Cabinet seriously threatened before they get under way. That 9 of the 18 Ministers are holdovers from the Chautemps régime brings bitter resentment. Henri Franklin-Bouillon and representatives of 11 other groups prepare to interpellate the Government in the Chamber on "this new scandal, the composition of the Cabinet." The Tardieu party will not support the new régime. André Tardieu makes his challenge—"The new Cabinet does not answer the need for vigorous action."

¶ Austria intensifies its "war" against the National Socialists. All civil servants who are Nazis are ordered discharged, all teachers are directed to join the anti-Nazi Fatherland Front. A demonstration by patriotic peasants is planned to offset the increasing activity of the Hitler sympathizers. The Vienna Reichspost blames the German Government for Austria's upset condition, alleging that National Socialists in Germany, unhindered by their Government, finance the incipient Austrian revolt—And this, avers Vienna, outrages international law.

¶ Boston hears protests from many parts of the United States on the removal of Howard B. Gill as superintendent of Norfolk Prison Colony, Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing joins other leaders in advocating immediate severance of all modern penological experiments from politics. Throughout Massachusetts a strong feeling begins to find tongue—Under political juggling prison reform is a sheer impossibility.

¶ The United States makes an unprecedented gesture of favor toward a President on his birthday. From Florida to Alaska balls and fêtes are held on Mr. Roosevelt's anniversary which bring in an amount between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 for the Warm Springs Foundation for crippled children. Telegrams and letters of congratulation flood the White House. The President feelingly acknowledges the mighty tribute by radio, but he is not thinking of himself—He rejoices to see things being done to help suffering American childhood.

Seeks Jobs Security

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

Miss Frances Perkins
Secretary of Labor.

Steps Are Taken To Help Stricken Foreign Service

Bill Carrying $87,667,272 Goes to House for Embassy Relief

A series of special articles discussing the inadequate pay and the needs of the American Foreign Service, written by Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, former American Minister to Hungary, will be published in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *beginning Feb. 14.*

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Appropriations totaling $83,667,272 to carry the Departments of State, Justice, Labor and Commerce for the new fiscal year went into the House today to relieve the foreign service from the deplorable effect of economies plus depreciation of the dollar.

There is general agreement in Congress that some relief should be provided immediately for the foreign service, whose situation is illustrated by plight of one officer at Alexandria, Egypt. His compensation has been so reduced that his wife had to return to this country to live with her parents while her husband was left with $15 a month to meet all such expenses as clothing, social obligations, recreation, insurance and all incidentals. He resorted to carrying his lunch to the office.

Actual Cut Not So Great

The bill for the four departments carries $4,831,181 less than was recommended by the Budget Bureau and about $18,000,000 less than was appropriated for the present fiscal year. The actual cut is not in fact so great since nearly $17,000,000 of the 1934 appropriation was withheld by economy orders.

Appropriation for the four different departments compared with what was actually spent in 1934 is as follows:

Department	1934 Withdrawals	1935 appropriation bill
State	$11,189,598	$10,999,268
Justice	35,113,696	28,506,878
Commerce	29,044,262	32,240,321
Labor	11,773,076	11,920,805

A highlight of the Justice appropriation is the allotment of $231,475 for the purpose of transforming an army prison on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay into a federal penitentiary for particularly hardened and incorrigible prisoners. The purpose is both to provide a safer place for their keeping and to prevent their influencing less desperate criminals.

The present bill is the fifth of the nine regular appropriation bills to come before the present House. It has already disposed of supply measures for the independent offices, Interior, Navy and Treasury and Post Office Departments.

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Things Present

The wife of the United States Secretary of the Interior joins her husband's campaign to protect Indian artists from exploitation. Read her attractively illustrated article in the weekly Magazine Section. Other magazine articles of importance are: "Spanish Crossroads" by Salvador de Madariaga, and "Wheels of Progress Turn Toward Peace" by Miss Violet Ker Seymer.

Realizing the necessity of keeping in close touch with its readers, a newspaper in Brooklyn has undertaken an unusual experiment and Mr. Abbot comments on it in his "Watching the World Go By" on the back page.

Would you believe that major executives have better vocabularies than college professors? Does a gentleman propel a lady across a street by her arm? Yes, and what about hats in elevators? Banish all uncertainty by reading today's installment of Etiquette in Daily Living on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

Parties United For Promoting Jobs Insurance

Both Mills and Miss Perkins Declare in Favor of Federal Action

Issue Becomes Vital

Bills Now in House and Senate to Be Pushed—Progress Is Considered Uncertain

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Four years of job-hunting armies and hungry men have turned the attention of Congress to unemployment insurance as a possible balance wheel for the business cycle. Now, almost overnight, the objective has emerged as a nonpartisan issue.

In a speech Monday in New York, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, advocated unemployment insurance and declared that if pending bills were passed, a nation-wide system might be effective in two years.

On the evening of the same day, speaking at Topeka, Kan., Mr. Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury and spokesman for the Republican-Hooverites, said:

"I believe in the future the hardships of unemployment must be mitigated by the development of a sound system or systems of insurance."

It is uncertain whether unemployment-insurance bills before Congress can be passed at this session, but at least they have behind them the driving force of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, and in the House of Representatives David J. Lewis (D.) of Maryland.

Four bitter years of business stagnation and ragged men walking the streets hunting for work have effected a partial transformation in the public attitude on one of the greatest social problems of the day—security for the worker against the business cycle.

Unemployment insurance is advocated by its sponsors as a substitute for the very "dole" which has been forced on the nation by the absence of more far-seeing legislation and more careful planning.

Recent unemployment benefits are characterized by Miss Perkins in blunt terms as "a true dole and old-fashioned hand-out." Senator Wagner, in supporting his bill, is asking Congress whether it favors the hit-or-miss "hand-out" method for dealing with the poor, ragged wanderer who comes cringing to the back door asking for work, or whether a sort of national "wood-pile" should be established in good times at which the idle man can be set to work at honest wages and with full self-respect when times are bad.

The "woodpile" in question would be a financial affair, and would be built up by contributions of employers, and possibly employees and the Government, under the plans.

Miss Perkins estimates, for instance, that if a 2 per cent contribution had been levied on all pay rolls in New York State in the two prosperity-drunk years preceding the slump, a fund of $75,000,000 would have been accumulated, or much more than has actually been available for relief work.

Wisconsin is the only State which now has state-wide unemployment insurance, but proposals are now pending in various other legislatures.

Boston Snapshots

Fire Whistle Loses Voice—Boston-bound commuters, gathered at Dover station at about 7 o'clock each morning, are accustomed to the stentorian greeting of the fire whistle. Not that its blasts signify anything particular.

The fire chief, who also—like Ed Wynn—is interested in the sale of gasoline, explains that it has to be tested some time each day and 7 o'clock is as convenient as any other time for the telephone operator who pulls the cord.

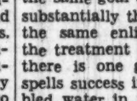
This explanation disposes of objections sometimes raised when the tootings burst forth noticeably late or early. But on recent frigid mornings the variations were in tone and not in time—and consternation reigned on the inbound platform. In place of the usual sonorous reverberations there sounded nothing more than a faint "tweet, tweet" as the whistle struggled ineffectually against the grip of ice.

Persian Art and NRA—It was a thoroughly interesting lecture which Arthur Upham Pope, director of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archæology, gave in the Art Museum lecture hall yesterday. With many colored lantern slides he traced the development of the ceramic art in Persia through the long centuries. But as the hour of four approached and passed his audience was augmented by a group who lacked appreciation of the subject. They were employees of the museum to whom a closing hour was a thing not to be trifled with.

Seated at the back of the hall we heard observations on the value of brevity or punctuality which would have done honor to a schoolteacher. Now and then expeditions were made to the projection room to ascertain how many more slides remained to be shown.

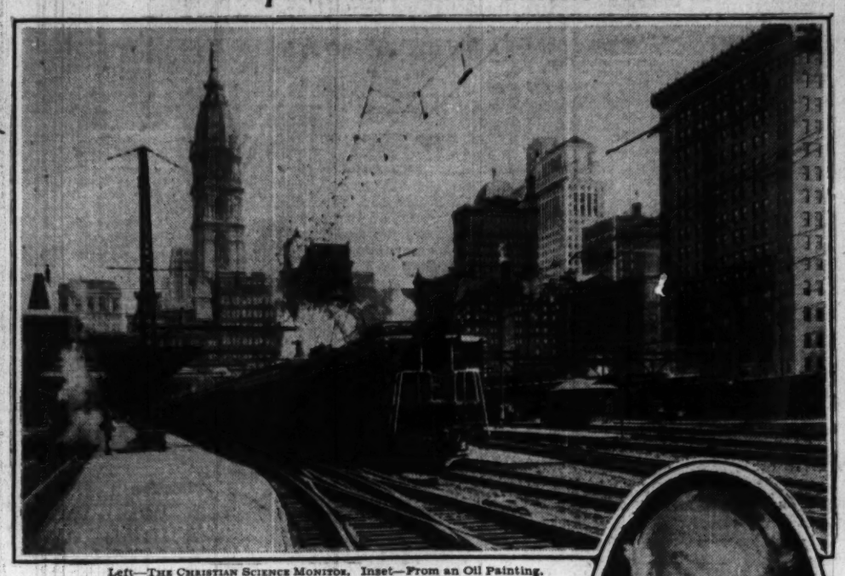
Snow-Swept Lunch—A wind machine howled, huskies ran in to the head table and paper snow was flung far out into the Georgian Room by a reversed vacuum cleaner, as the Advertising Club and the New England Council held a joint lunch in the Statler yesterday in the interests of winter sport development. The paper, with that electric effect often noticed in cold weather, adhered firmly to lighting fixtures, ladies' hats and everything else within range. The keys of the piano, behind which the apparatus was concealed, were banked with a white drift. Traces of the real winter outside slipped into the room at the same time, in the form of gentle but chilly breezes.

Snow is Undeveloped Asset—"Already our recreational income in New Hampshire is twice as great as that of Switzerland, the world-renowned recreational country of Europe," said Thomas Dreier, chairman of the New Hampshire State Development Commission, speaking at the Advertising Club and New England Council luncheon yesterday. "We take in around $75,000,000 a year and there is scarcely a person in our State who does not share in some way in these profits," he continued.



Pointing to the great winter sport development in Switzerland, Mr. Dreier stated that there is no reason whatever why New England resorts cannot enjoy a similarly profitable and enjoyable winter season. Outlining the progress already made in this direction, he said that last week-end some 1500 people were visiting Fabyans and that six snow trains carried winter sport enthusiasts away from the cities to the New Hampshire hills.

Blue Spark Will Rout Smoke Here



Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Inset—From an Oil Painting.

Tracks Entering Old Philadelphia Station

Electrification, Begun Several Years ago in This Area, Will Be Greatly Extended. City Hall Tower Shows in Left Background Beyond Tracks at the Broad Street Terminal. Inset—Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, President, Pennsylvania Railroad.

Lawes Backs Norfolk Plan As Vital Reform; One of Few Experiments Being Well Done

Sing Sing Warden in Discussing Situation There Urged Immediate Severance of All Modern Penological Movements From Politics

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 31—Declaring that such experiments as that represented by the Norfolk Prison Colony in Massachusetts must be maintained at all hazards, Mr. Lewis E. Lawes, warden at Sing Sing Prison, today advocated the immediate severance of all modern penological experiments from politics.

In an exclusive interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Lawes declared that American prison reform confronts a crisis that it cannot effectually meet under political control.

As Mr. Lawes outlined the progress at Sing Sing in the direction of effective penology since the severance of the prison from politics, it became clear that there is an illuminating contrast between Sing Sing and the Norfolk Colony, now under fire in Massachusetts—a contrast that will might point the way to saving the Massachusetts experiment and similar experiments throughout the country.

Both Have Same Goal

Both of the institutions have been found by this writer to have the same goal of rebuilding citizens, substantially the same methods and the same enlightened leniency in the treatment of the prisoners. Yet there is one great difference that spells success in one case and troubled water in the other.

Sing Sing has divorced itself from politics. From the warden down all officers are under civil service requirements. The result has been, as Mr. Lawes pointed out, that Sing Sing has been able to steer its way through the present prison crisis, still pursuing its advanced methods of treating 2500 prisoners of every type, without serious attacks from any source.

Norfolk on the other hand, still tied to politics because the warden is appointed by the Commissioner of Correction, has been at the mercy of every irresponsible or unqualified critic, newspaper, or office seeker.

At Sing Sing well-behaved prisoners may have radio earphones in their rooms and there is no criticism. At Norfolk there is a radio only in the reception room of the prison, and yet charges are rampant of coddling the prisoners. At Sing Sing guards carry no weapons, men move about freely inside the walls and there is no criticism. At Norfolk these same conditions exist, and there are constant charges of laxity against the prison officials. Mr. Lawes explained that in the case of Sing Sing there is no longer any point in criticizing the experiment.

New Light on Norfolk

This timely analysis throws a new light on the Norfolk situation, revealing that exactly identical conditions are free from attacks when politics are absent but yet the target of attack when politics are present.

It became clear as Mr. Lawes outlined the needs of prison reform that Norfolk cannot hope to escape

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Japanese Infantry Near Soviet Border To Smash 'Banditry'

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Japanese infantry and auxiliary military forces of the Japanese-assisted state of Manchoukuo are approaching the Soviet frontier in antibandit operations, said dispatches from Hsinking (Changchun) today.

The dispatches, sent out by Rengo (Japanese) and other news agencies from the Manchoukuan capital, added that three large columns of Japanese infantry were involved with operations centered in Eastern Kirin Province of Manchoukuo.

The War Office in Tokyo asserted the operations were not connected in any way with the Russo-Japanese situation. The sole purpose of the drive, a spokesman said, is to smash bandits concentrated along the eastern frontier, where it is estimated 30,000 brigands have been preying on the countryside.

Non-Japanese authorities expressed the opinion that War Office assertions were trustworthy. The dispatches said that 150 bandits had been killed, and several hundred wounded.

AND AM I THRILLED!

Waddles

Is to appear in strip form beginning

Monday, Feb. 5

Look for our poetical duck on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—alternating with Snubs on the Daily Features Page.

Pennsylvania Line To Put $77,000,000 In 25,000 New Jobs

Huge Electrification and Equipment Plan Financed by PWA Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—One year's work for nearly 25,000 men starts next week with the beginning of the expenditure of $77,000,000 borrowed from the Public Works Administration by the Pennsylvania Railroad for electrification and equipment, according to Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the company.

A strong general pickup in the passenger and freight business which plainly indicates an upward trend, justifies this action, says Mr. Atterbury.

Electrification of seven large freight terminals, branches and connecting freight lines, and improvement work between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington are included in the program.

Besides a total of 45,000,000 man-hours of employment which the work will make, a mountain of raw and finished materials will be drawn from 35 states, where more than 3500 industrial plants and business houses will manufacture the material needed for the project, General Atterbury announced.

The undertaking was described as the most extensive electrification and equipment program which any railroad has launched for many years. It embraces track electrification over the 646 miles from Wilmington to Washington and equipment construction. The company will also start at once to build 7000 steel freight cars and later buy 101 electric freight, passenger and switching locomotives. The government fund will be expended in increasing installments up to almost $7,000,000 a month, according to present plans, General Atterbury said.

The company will spend its own funds to finance $1,000,000 of improvements at Newark, N. J., and projects at Philadelphia and Baltimore which will be a part of the electrification program, he explained.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Italy Backs Reich Demands to Rearm; Japan Booms Navy

Rome's Surprise Memorandum Makes Concessions to Germany in Order to Establish Control

Britain Offers Concessions Hoping to Bring Germany Back Into League

And 'Thundering Majority' in House Rushes Expanded Naval Construction Bill on Its Way to Senate

The imperative need to take steps to avert a world-wide armaments race is emphasized today in stories emanating from Rome, Tokyo, London and Washington.

Rome favors the rearmament of Germany, so that Germany may be kept within the sphere of regulation and control.

Tokyo announces that in 1936 the new auxiliary vessels of the Japanese Navy will outrank those of the United States.

Washington, with a thundering majority in the House of Representatives, looks for equally sympathetic support for the naval construction bill, which provides for 1184 new aircraft and 102 new ships.

London makes concessions. The Government there offers increased security measures for France and an addition to Germany's defensive weapons. These proposals, it is hoped, will be more acceptable to the United States and may induce Germany to return to the League.

Meanwhile the disarmament deadlock continues.

Japan's Navy Chief Reveals Auxiliaries Outranking U. S. List

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Minister of the Navy told the House of Representatives today that new auxiliary vessels of the Japanese Navy would outrank those of the United States at the end of 1936.

In the House of Peers, Mr Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister, said that if the Japanese and American navies were to dictate the programs with which their respective Governments enter the naval conference scheduled for 1935, "a rupture would be inevitable leading, if the pessimists' view is accepted, to intensified naval competition—even if war is averted."

"In view of these dangers," he said, "perhaps it would be better to abandon the Conference altogether unless preliminary negotiations should show the possibilities of an agreement."

Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, who was present, expressed a general but vague concurrence with Mr. Yoshizawa's views.

The Admiral's statement was presented in writing in response to persistent questioning by representatives on the relative sea power of Japan and America.

The Admiral did not mention the navy of Great Britain or of any other power, but confined himself to a comparison of the Japanese and United States navies at the end of 1936 when the present naval treaties may possibly expire.

The figures assumed the completion of the present Japanese naval program for which appropriations are included in the 1934-1935 budget, now up for discussion by the Diet as well as the United States program as approved by the United States Congress, exclusive of the Vinson bill.

(The bill referred to is that offered by Chairman Vinson of the Naval Committee which was passed yesterday by the American House of Representatives providing for a program of naval replacements to cost $475,000,000 to $570,000,000. By this bill 65 destroyers, 30 submarines and one airplane carrier would be constructed over a five-year period.)

Admiral Osumi's statement climaxed several days of debate in the Lower House of the Diet on the naval policy of Japan. Previously the Naval Minister had reiterated Japan's determination to demand

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Rome Plans Program To Remain in Force For Next Six Years

ROME, Jan. 31 (AP)—Italy came out in favor of the rearmament of Germany as the only practical solution of the armaments questions in an official memorandum issued today.

This rearmament, under the Italian plan, would be based on a status quo for other powers on the principal aspects of their armaments.

The following limitations, however, would be applied:

1. Abolition of chemical warfare.
2. Prohibition of bombardment of civil populations.
3. Limitation at present levels of military expense, not bound by treaties in force.
4. Limitation to its present size of terrestrial equipment of these powers.

"Public opinion of the world is convinced that the capital and practical question is no longer to impede German rearmament," the memorandum said, "but to avoid that this should be effected outside the sphere of regulation and control."

Agreements or conventions for achievement of the four points could be reached quickly, the memorandum holds, and could be made to remain in force until 1940.

Italy contends that France would have ample security under such arrangements, even in the face of Germany's rearmament, particularly in view of the fact she would not be called upon to reduce her present armaments.

The memorandum warned that the extreme limit of time available to break the disarmament deadlock, which has thwarted all efforts since June, has been reached.

The question of Germany's naval armaments should be left over for the next naval conference, the memorandum stated.

A significant point brought out was that acceptance of the Italian proposal might induce Germany to return to the League of Nations. This point, informed circles said, was stressed to help win France over to the plan.

Finally the memorandum suggests, once a basis of accord is reached, a meeting shall be held under terms of the Four-Power Pact to provide for drawing up an agreement.

Representatives of other major powers (including the United States) were not referred to by name but would be invited to sit in at such a meeting. France, Germany, Italy and Great Britain are signatories in the Four-Power Pact.

Five-Year Program For Expanded Navy Rushed in Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Backed by the cheers of a thundering majority in the House, an expanded naval construction bill went to the Senate today, where an equally sympathetic majority was prepared to speed it on to the President at the earliest possible moment.

Broadened by the House to provide for 1184 new aircraft as well as 102 new ships, the bill now constitutes the greatest peace-time naval construction program ever undertaken by the United States. Estimates of the final total cost of the contemplated five-year program are now placed at $600,000,000. Originally, it was to have cost $380,000,000, but $95,000,000 has been added for airplanes and officials now calculate that construction under NRA requirements will add 25 per cent more to the total.

All important changes made in the House have been incorporated in its companion bill reported to the Senate yesterday by Senator Park Trammell (D.) of Florida and chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. These include provisions authorizing all aircraft construction necessary to outfit a treaty-strength fleet and conferring on the President broad discretionary power over the entire program.

Men's 1934 Suits Streamlined; Knee-Action Feature Retained

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 31—The 1934 gentleman should be as smartly streamlined as his 1934 automobile, and equally as colorful, if he is to be in style. This is the dictum of the men who make the styles—the Fashions Committee of the National Association of Merchant Tailors and Merchant Tailor Designers' Association, which are holding a joint convention here at the Palmer House.

Sweeping new lines designed to emphasize height and slenderize the wearer, while at the same time allowing him more freedom of movement, are the trend in men's attire, as inspired by the new automobile design, according to Mr. Raymond G. Twyeffort, chairman of the committee. Color and still more color is recommended, and while business clothes may retain their conservative colors, the leisure-time clothes are destined to break away from tradition, according to the committee.

Colored waistcoats for informal wear with dinner jackets, and, for summer or southern wear, colored dinner jackets themselves are recommended to break the monotony. The host at an informal gathering may go even further, wearing a host's suit of pastel shade, with shawl collar and sash.

How, the curious will ask, is that new streamline effect obtained? First, leave off the padded shoulders, said Mr. Twyeffort, because the trend is definitely away from them.

"The emphasis now is upon height and all lines of a sack suit must adhere to this design," he added. This requires trim hips, but, to give greater freedom, both coat and trousers are full and loose where they need to be. There is plenty of freedom across the chest as well as through the upper part of the trousers, but to accentuate that trim, slender effect they taper to the ankles.

"We want men to look the part of the new era," said one of Mr. Twyeffort's associates, Mr. Ralph Carver, of Hollywood. "We want them to look like they are on their toes, ready to go, and we want them to have freedom of movement to go where they will. Take my coat, for instance, I can go where I want in it, do as I want, and it doesn't hold me back. Yet it is slender and trim in the right place."

Both Mr. Twyeffort and Mr. Carver, as they demonstrated the new styles, were the quintessence of the new era. The latter was in a leisure-time suit for late afternoon, consisting of dark brown coat, checked trousers, wing collar, gayly striped bow tie and gray derby, mention of which brought him around to the latest headgear—the colored derby.

Pearl gray, blue gray and navy-colored derbies are advocated for wear with these new leisure-time outfits.

Roosevelt Favors Tax on Chain Stores, Committee Is Told

President Roosevelt, for the second time within a week, yesterday came to the aid of proponents of legislative programs in Massachusetts.

He didn't exactly lend his personal assistance in this case, but, according to Mr. Charles L. Manser, supporting a chain store tax, the President was quoted as favoring such a tax by a man close to him. Mr. Manser told the Legislative Committee on Taxation that he believed the quotation to be authentic.

Mr. Manser's interpretation of what the man close to Mr. Roosevelt said, was that "unofficially President Roosevelt is 100 per cent in favor of a chain store tax."

Last week, at the hearing for abolition of the death penalty, the President was quoted by a proponent as being opposed to capital punishment. A letter from one of the President's secretaries was submitted in support of this assertion.

Arguing further for the bill, Mr. Manser cited statements of Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mr. Henry L. Long, State Tax Commissioner, that the Commonwealth is "in the red" and that some form of new taxation is needed to meet the deficit. The bill would levy a tax of $3 for one store, and a schedule of taxes up to $250 a store when the number exceeds 20.

Russians Crash After New Mark To Stratosphere

Cosmic Ray Data Lost as Instruments Smash—Fliers Perish

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP)—All three members of the crew of the Soviet stratosphere balloon "Osoakiakhim" were killed between 3:30 p. m. and 5 p. m., yesterday, several hundred kilometers southeast of Moscow, near the village of Potiskyostrog.

The disaster was announced officially today by the Soviet civil aviation authorities after 24 hours of unconfirmed reports and rumors while a search went on for the fliers who yesterday reported they had reached an altitude of 67,585 feet.

The official announcement said the crew was killed while attempting to land the great balloon.

The official account of the ill-fated flight, as published by local newspapers today, follows in summary:

The takeoff was made at 9:07 a. m. Tuesday. Wireless communication was established in a few minutes and was continued during the day. At 10:14 a. m. the balloon reported an altitude of 62,700 feet, and a temperature of 44 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. At that time the balloonists sent the following message:

"From 19,000 meters we send our greetings to the central committee of the Communist Party headed by Comrade Stalin and to the Central Council of Osoaviakhim (the Civil Aviation Society). We have not dropped a single kilogram of ballast."

At 11:16 a. m. the balloon reported:

"Our height is 20,500 meters (67,257 feet). The temperature outside is 38 below (37 degrees below zero Fahrenheit)."

At 11:42 a. m. the balloon reported:

"Height 20,600 meters (67,585 feet). Listen. Listen."

The ground station replied:

"Congratulations on your brilliant success. We expect you to supply us with new data concerning the content of the atmosphere and the cosmic rays from a height never reached before. Soviet science will be enriched by your achievements."

At 11:59 a. m. the balloon reported:

"Our last observation. Barometer 45. We begin the descent. Temperature inside plus 29 (84 above zero Fahrenheit). We have studied the cosmic rays."

At 4:00 p. m. the ground station heard signals from the balloon, but they were too weak to read. This was the last word received from the balloon. From the time of the takeoff, the balloon was never seen again until the tragedy was discovered.

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Zeppelin Due for 10 Trips

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., Jan. 31 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin's 1934 South American schedule, composed of ten trips to Rio de Janiero, via Pernambuco, Brazil, beginning May 5, was announced Jan. 29. No intermediate landings in Spain are contemplated.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"10 MINUTE ALIBI" (Plymouth). Thrilling mystery play. Reviewed yesterday. 8:30.

"RICHARD OF BORDEAUX" (Colonial). Dennis King in drama which has been very successful in London. Reviewed yesterday. 8:30.

Movies

MAJESTIC—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 2:30, 8:30.

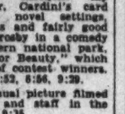
METROPOLITAN—"Crazy Quilt" revue includes excellent tap dancer, Cardini's card tricks, novel settings, dances and light effects and fairly good music. There is Bing Crosby in a comedy taking place in a western national park, and there is "Search for Beauty," which makes use of a group of contest winners. Revue at 11:13 a. m., 3:52, 6:56, 9:39.

STATE—"Eskimo." Unusual picture filmed by Hollywood director and staff in the Arctic. 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35.

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY—Paul Muni tries his hand at comedy, amongst other things, in "Hi, Nellie," a newspaper story. Co-feature is "Orient Express." Paramount at 10:17 a. m., 1:09, 3:01, 6:53, 9:45. Fenway at 2:11, 4:48, 7:35, 10:02.

BOSTON—"The New Yorkers" revue in condensed version, retaining popular Cole Porter songs. Also screen feature and shorts. 10 a. m., 1:07, 4:16, 7:29, 10:39.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Harry Langdon in "On Ice"; travel film of tropics; Merrie Melodie cartoon; news reels and shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.



KEITH'S—John Boles in "Beloved." From the Civil War to the present time we follow the fortunes of a musician whose one ambition is to complete a great American symphony. He succeeds—but only after a long parade of difficulties—sometimes amusing, sometimes tearful. Also a comedy, newsreel and organ version of "Poet and Peasant" overture. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

UPTOWN—John Barrymore in "Counselor-at-Law" and Ginger Rogers in a musical comedy film, "Sitting Pretty." 1, 4:02, 7:04, 10:06.

Other Events

BOSTON YACHT CLUB—Annual meeting and illustrated lecture by Warwick Tompkins of the schooner Wanderbird, dealing with his European cruise last summer. Rowes Wharf, 8.

FORD HALL FORUM—Adult Education Series lecture by James P. Roberts. Subject, "Speedy and Impartial Trials." Room 355, Little Building, 8.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS—"Lady Windermere's Fan," by Oscar Wilde. Directed by John Perkins. In The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

REPERTORY THEATER—"The Champion." A comedy presented for the benefit of the Joy Fund for children in the Boston City Hospital. 8:15.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Mantegna," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Our Prehistoric Monsters," 9:30 a. m.; "Daily Life of the Eskimo," 10:30.

'El' Line's Income Swelled by Dimes Of CWA Force

1,000,000 More Fares Carried Than in January Last Year

Business of the Boston Elevated Railway improved during January for the first time in several years. Approximately 1,000,000 more persons rode on the "El" during the month than during the same period last year. This meant an increase in receipts of $160,000 for the month.

And, according to the elevated officers, the upswing is due to governmental activities such as the CWA. With more CWA dollars in the pockets of those who ride, more dimes pop into the boxes of the Elevated's cars.

The improvement was revealed yesterday before the Joint Legislative Committee on Rules, where Senator William F. Madden was asking a favorable report on a resolve to bring about a reorganization of the Elevated.

Millions of dollars have been lost as a result of public operation of the road, he declared, and cited as examples of "inefficient management" the operation of the prepayment area system and of short-line trips.

Although taking no stand on the issue other than to represent the trustees, Mr. H. Ware Barnum told the committee that the road's business was showing an increase for the first time in several years. The question of public ownership, he said, is now before the Legislature as a result of a special study made last year.

Mr. Madden is seeking legislation to effect an arrangement with the Elevated stockholders whereby they would forgo their dividends for two years. The company's annual report will be released tomorrow.

Norfolk Plan Vital Reform, Lawes Says

(Continued from Page 1)

harmful attacks unless it frees itself completely from politics.

"Prison reform confronts a crisis throughout the nation," Mr. Lawes said. "Aroused sentiment against crime has made the public highly susceptible to pleas for greater severity, with the result that there is a reaction to the old Bastille type of penology and the abandonment of the newer experiments. This attack comes at just the time when the ideals represented by the new prison philosophy are most in demand."

Politicians, ever alert to the temper of the people, have been alert to capitalize for their own profit the willingness of the public to think ill of modern prison ventures. And, according to Mr. Lawes, the newspapers are often the handmaidens of the politicians. From his long struggle to promote better prisons, the warden said he had found that the press was prone to exaggerate every discreditable episode and to make corrections, in pianissimo, after the damage had been done in fortissimo.

"As well founded as the Welfare Island prison exposure was," Mr. Lawes said, "it will be discovered later on that about 90 per cent of the accounts at that prison have been exaggerated. The actual situation will be found to be but 10 per cent as bad as presented by the newspapers."

Warden Unimpressed

The warden was unimpressed by the attacks now being leveled against the Norfolk prison colony and seemed to attribute them to the same political sniping through which he had passed until Sing Sing was finally divorced from politics.

"I think the experiment at Norfolk is excellent," he said. "It is one of the few experiments in prison reform that is being well done. It is worth giving a chance."

Regarding the suspension of Mr. Howard B. Gill, superintendent of Norfolk, he declared he did not know Mr. Gill well, but that he had considerable confidence in any appointee of Mr. Sanford Bates, Federal Director of Prisons, who named Mr. Gill to the post from which he has now been suspended.

"Prison reform and politics cannot step in the same harness," he said. "Prisons like all socially conceived projects must be insulated against all the unstabilizing influences that come with political control. Prison officials should be chosen for their competency and their vision and their work should proceed unhampered by all attacks from unconstituted sources. The administration should be answerable only to a properly constituted court. Thus protected from the sniping of press, contractors and politicians, prison reform in the United States would make great strides forward."

And as though in mute support of the warden's assertion, the new Sing Sing towers upward, in clean red brick, overtopping the molding gray barracks of the old prison below. Dingy old Sing Sing, loudly confessing man's inhumanity to man, was rooted deep in the jungle of politics. New Sing Sing, bringing hope and rehabilitation to hundreds under the stewardship of Mr. Lawes, was rooted in the soil of social vision, unexploited by politics.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Agriculture talk.....	NBC speaker.....	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Babe Ruth Club..	popular program..	CBS soloist; orch..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Tom Mix sketch..	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	The Wizard of Os.	The Cosmopolitans	Tito Guizar, songs.
6:00	N. E. Conservatory ...	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Westminster Choir....	records; talks....	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; music.....	"Black and Blue".	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel..	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	NBC soloist; orch.	Myrt and Marge...	Reports; news.....
7:15	John Herrick; orch...	"Billy Bachelor"...	Just Plain Bill....	"As I See It".....
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Local dance music.
7:45	Irene Rich, talk.....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital.....
8:00	Crime Clues; serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	Local dance music.
8:15	mystery story.....	Steeden Orch.....	Edwin C. Hill.....	Vocal program....
8:30	Dangerous Paradise..	Lillian and Chet..	Albert Spalding;	String ensemble....
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Tabloid operetta..	soloists; orch.....	Studio speaker....
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	Organ recital.....	Philadelphia Orch..	Local dance music.
9:15	Sing, sketch.....	Newspaper sketch.	Stoopnagle-Budd ..	Organ recital.....
9:30	John McCormack,	Fred Allen's Revue;	Lombardo Orch.;	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	tenor; orchestra.....	soloists; orch.....	Burns and Allen..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Lopez Orchestra; so-	Barnyard Music	Fred Waring's	Program from the
10:15	loists; trio.....	and male quartet	Pennsylvanians .	Boston Arena by
10:30	Egon Petri, pianist....	Harold L. Ickes,	Soloist; orch.....	Gerry Harrison..
10:45	News flashes.....	Sec. of the Int..	Reports; news.....	Kostelanetz Or-
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news....	Larry Funk and	chestra; soloists..
11:15	Jos Rines and his	The Post Prince...	his orchestra....	CBS vocal quintet.
11:30	orchestra	William Scotti and	Jack Little and	Sign off.....
11:45	NBC dance music....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WBZ, "Helpful Hints to Pianists," University Extension lecture.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," program of recordings.
3:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: musical program.
3:00 WBZ, "Animals in the News," Animal Rescue League talk.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music program.
4:30 WBZ, "Music Magic": soloists; concert orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:45 WEEI, "Grandmother's Trunk," dramatization.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Cape Diamond Light," dramatized sea story.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Judith Anderson; Lenore Ulric; Julius Tannen; Eddie East and Ralph Dumke; Scherban's Gypsies.
8:30 WNAC, Prof. William Lyon Phelps; Carl Tinney; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 "Death Valley Days," dramatized western story.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and warmer; lowest temperature tonight 20 to 25; Thursday threatening and warmer, probably with snow or rain; moderate to fresh southwest and south winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Thursday, with light snow beginning late tonight or Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Thursday, probably with snow in the interior and snow or rain on the coast Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh to strong Thursday, and overcast weather tonight, probably followed by snow or rain Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	6	12	New Orleans.	42	42
Bermuda	50	62	New York ..	12	16
Chicago	22	24	Norfolk, Va..	16	30
Denver	34	64	Philadelphia.	14	18
Helena, Mont.	40	42	St. Louis ...	22	26
Jacksonville..	28	40	St. Paul	32	32
Kansas City.	32	32	San Francisco	46	54
Los Angeles..	54	62	Washington..	12	16
Miami, Fla...	50	68			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 31.
B—Maximum Jan. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 12 p. m., Thursday 12:06 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:25 p. m.

Music

G. Wallace Woodworth

Mr. G. Wallace Woodworth, organist and choirmaster of Harvard University, gave a recital of organ music at Fogg Museum yesterday afternoon, continuing the series of concerts sponsored by the museum, and open to the public. Mr. Woodworth unfolded a program of unfamiliar and choice music: Clérambault's "Grand Plein Jeu," d'Aquin's "Noël sur les Flutes," Bach's exquisite variations on "O Gott, du frommer Gott," two of Bach's Inventions, an "Elevazione" by Zipoli, a Toccata by Buxtehude, Brahms's Chorale Preludes on "O wie selig seid ihr doch, ihr Frommen" and "Es ist ein' Ros' entsprungen," and for conclusion a Pastorale by Bach which revealed rare beauty of substance and interpretation.

The organist had suited his music to his instrument, which is more than a century and a quarter old. Made by William Gray, in London, in 1805, this organ was the first owned by Harvard, and was originally placed in Holden Chapel. It was moved from the little chapel to the Harvard Club in Boston when Appleton Chapel and its organ came into use. Keen insight brought the old instrument back to Fogg and saw to its repair. The little organ has no great range in dynamic intensities. It, of course, has none of the brilliantly contrasting and even startling stops found on modern organs. But it owns a soft beauty of tone which makes its hearing a pleasure. There is a roundness of tone and a sweetly penetrating quality which do credit still to the skill of its maker. It is heard to best advantage in Fogg at the foot of the stairway on the second floor. There one may detect its every differentiation of quality and tone and appreciate to the full its delicate qualities. To the listener on the first floor it sounds more muted than is desirable for full effectiveness. But heard to best advantage acoustically, and with as skilled a performer as Mr. Woodworth to act as its interpreter, this little organ is well worth a trip to Fogg Museum for a hearing.

C. S. B.

Tusk Soft After 10,000 Years

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Jan. 31 (AP)—The three-foot top of a mammoth's tusk found by workers on the Harshaw Road was brought to Walla Walla Jan. 28 by Dr. H. S. Brode, curator of the Whitman Museum, and Mr. Benjamin Brown, geologist. The ivory is soft and the animal that owned it lived 10,000 to 20,000 years ago, Dr. Brode said.

Milk Men Cry 'Keep Bossing Us' To Washington

Agreement Ends Tonight and Chaos Threatens to Upset Industry

New England's milk barons are rushing to Washington today to keep federal control over the industry.

Unless something definite is done before midnight tonight, local administrators of the industry will be forced to shoulder the full burden of breaking down alleged "rackets" in marketing and seeing to it that the farmer gets a fair share of the consumer's dollar.

Having proven their inability to do this during the last two or three years, New England milk experts will make a desperate bid to replace lapsing federal agreements with some sort of compromise licensing plan that will keep intact many of the gains made with federal help.

With the uncertainty of any such plan going through, several movements are under way to prevent the industry from sliding back into unfair practices out of which it was lifted partially by agreements terminating tonight.

One of these movements is sponsored by Mr. Ralph W. Robart, Director of the Necessaries of Life. In a statement today, Mr. Robart said it was the desire of his division, license or no license, to prevent a return of confusion and misunderstanding among milk distributors.

In the event that future agreements are drawn, he said, they presumably will fix only prices to be paid to farmers. It is Mr. Robart's plan to make sure that the consumer gets a square deal in line with a fair profit to distributors and farmers.

Hope is expressed that New England has learned enough from federal control to be able to stand on its own feet if this control is withdrawn. Others are not so optimistic, declaring that geographical location, nearness of farmers to markets, lack of land upon which to grow feed, and other factors make New England's milk problems unique and uncombatable without some centralized supervision.

The direct result of Mr. Robart's action would be a lowering of retail prices to consumers. If the code is withdrawn completely, such reduction may take place the last of this week.

The Legislative Committee on Agriculture was informed today that the Legislature may well step in at this time and through legislation set up necessary safeguards for Massachusetts milk producers. Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said further that the establishment of interstate compacts concerning the milk situation may be advisable.

Official Shovel Hits Frosty Ground And Pines Bridge Starts

A shovel bit into icy ground at the site of the new Point of Pines Bridge over the Saugus River this morning and $1,400,000 started flowing into the pockets of Massachusetts workers and business men.

The shovel, in the hands of Mr. Henry Lefavour, chairman of the State Emergency Public Works Board, was only a regular, everyday, hand implement, and meeting with the resistance that long days of zero weather instills into dormant earth, it didn't remove very much of the rocky soil.

But the gesture, officially opening the first public works project in the State, did remove the last vestige of red tape tying up the launching of this work, and unlocked the larder door for many needy workmen.

Only about 50 or 75 will be employed in preliminary operations but several hundred will soon be busy erecting the new bridge connecting Lynn and Saugus. Soon other PWA projects, involving a total expenditure of $25,000,000 and the employment of thousands, will be under way.

Education for Topic Of Harvard Courses

Education of gifted children and the history and philosophy of European education are two new subjects added to the list of courses offered by the Harvard Graduate School of Education as part-time work for school-teachers in service.

A total of 39 courses is offered, which is five more than last year. These are available afternoons, evenings and Saturdays during the coming half year, beginning Feb. 5.

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Italy Backs German Rearming In Memorandum Urging Speed; Japan Plans to Ask Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

increased ratios at the next Conference of Naval Powers although he declined to indicate the extent of the Japanese demands.

He likewise declined to state whether Japan would denounce the Washington Naval Treaty prior to Dec. 31, 1934, in accordance with the treaty's provisions.

Instead, he told his questioners: "We have almost a year to decide that point which the Government is studying carefully."

Admiral Osumi's statistics on naval strength at the end of 1936 showed the following naval power of Japan in comparison to that of the United States:

Total navy, including over-age tonnage, 68 per cent;

Total navy, excluding over-age tonnage, 81 per cent;

Total auxiliaries (cruisers, destroyers, submarines) including over-age, 78 per cent;

Total auxiliaries excluding over-age, 103 per cent.

Total total under-age auxiliary tonnage figures themselves, as given by the admiral, showed the following comparison:

Japan		United States	
Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
140	364,000	100	363,000

At the time specified by the Naval Minister, Japan's entire auxiliary fleet will be under the treaty age and within 2791 tons of the treaty limits.

Including the over-age tonnage, the Japanese ratios to the United States Navy will be as follows, it was indicated: capital ships, 60 per cent; aircraft carriers, 60 per cent; heavy cruisers, 71 per cent; light cruisers, 89 per cent; destroyers 70 per cent; submarines, 100 per cent.

Excluding the over-age tonnage the ratio would be as fololws: capital ships, 62 per cent; aircraft carriers, 65 per cent; heavy cruisers, 71 per cent; light cruisers, 89 per cent; destroyers, 156 per cent; submarines, 162 per cent.

The Japanese superiority as predicted by Admiral Osumi was thus shown as most definitely marked in the categories of destroyers and submarines.

British Offer Concessions On Security for France And Defense of Reich

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 31—Concessions to France on the subject of security and the subject of Germany's defensive weapons are offered by Great Britain in an eagerly awaited disarmament memorandum, the text of which is published here this evening.

The British security offer involves the signatories of the Disarmament Convention not merely consulting whether measures should be taken in the event of any country resorting to war contrary to the Kellogg pact or the League Covenant, but as to what measures must be taken in such circumstances. This, it is held here, is a considerable advance on the previous British attitude on the security issue which would judge by the merits of every case as it arises what action, if any, should be taken. This, it is believed, may help to make the proposal acceptable to the United States.

In the new British proposals the probationary period disappears. Reduction of the weapons of the heavily armed powers equally with an increase in Germany's weapons would be carried out in several stages.

The memorandum makes it clear, however, that Britain expects that one outcome of the successful conclusion of a disarmament convention would be Germany's return to the League.

In British diplomatic circles the effect of the memorandum is awaited with considerable anxiety. The document is certainly regarded in Downing Street as Britain's "last word." Minor concessions may be made. But on the broad issues it is held that the Cabinet has gone as far as British public opinion will let it. Some members of the Cabinet are not sure it has not gone farther than public opinion.

Banker Refuses To Tell Senate Of Trust Fund

Vermonter Objects to Forcing Brown to Testify

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — Refusal to reveal the contents of a trust fund set up by former Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown and a threatened exposure on the floors of Congress, had an extra ocean mail contract been awarded to th Dollar Steamship Line, enlivened today's Senate air and ocean-mail committee investigation.

Mr. B. T. Batsch, vice-president and trust officer of the Toledo Trust Company of Toledo, Ohio, declined to divulge data concerning a trust set up by Mr. Brown to be administered by the company. Mr. Batsch contended that under practices adopted by his bank he was not permitted to publicly give out the contents of the trust, or any dealing that his bank as trustee had with Mr. Brown. He said, however, that the Toledo Trust Company had been directed by its client to furnish whatever information the Senate Committee desired in executive session.

Meanwhile Mr. C. Lane Cricher, former member of the Ocean Mail sub-committee of the Inter-departmental Mail Contract Committee, testified that Mr. Warren I. Glover, formerly Assistant Postmaster-General in the Hoover Administration and chairman of the sub-committee, had been loath to grant further mail contracts to the Dollar Steamship Line for fear of injuring the American Merchant Marine trade.

He further testified that during 1929 when pressure was brought to bear for the awarding of an additional $150,000,000 contract, that former Representative Arthur M. Free (R) California, had declared his purpose to expose the award on the floors of Congress, if granted.

It is understood that an effort to summon former Postmaster-General Brown to an executive hearing of the Senate Committee is objected to by Senator Warren R. Austin (R.) of Vermont. Senator Austin is believed to consider that Mr. Brown is entitled to set up his case before the public.

A choice bit of testimony was offered by representatives of G. M. P. Murphy and Company, New York brokers, to the effect that former Postmaster General Brown traded rather extensively on the margin in International Mercantile Marine stock.

Mr. Brown, it was declared, carried a joint account with the late Mr. Joseph H. Bagley, vice-president of the American Bank Note Company, and representative of various companies selling supplies to the Government.

The account was carried on the books as "B50" in order that Mr. Bagley's employees might not know about his transactions, witnesses said. And further, it was a 50-50 account between Mr. Brown and Mr. Bagley. At the time of Mr. Bagley's passing on Mr. Brown was reported to have benefitted under the former's will to the extent of $50,000.

Brown's Stock Holdings Preceded Mail Contracts, He Says in Statement

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Former Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown, whose administration is being investigated by a senate committee, today declared that "apparent efforts" were being made to mislead the public regarding certain of his stock holdings.

"The apparent effort at Washington to mislead the public with resepect to my stock holdings in the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pennroad Corporation," Mr. Brown said, "together with the fact that the Senate committee as yet has not given me an opportunity to testify concerning my administration, makes the following statement necessary."

The statement:

"All of the International Mercantile Marine stock which I have ever owned was purchased in the open market, some of it before the Jones-White Ship Subsidy Act was passed and more than 95 per cent of it before I became Postmaster-General.

"During my service in the Post Office Department no mail contract was awarded to the International Mercantile Marine Company or to any ocean carrier in which the International Marcantile Marine Company had a financial interest. Three contracts were awarded to competitors of the International Mercantile Marine in the north Atlantic service.

"Two contracts awarded to the United States Lines, Inc. (a corporation of Delaware, the Chapmans' Company) March 1, 1930, were sublet by the contractor Dec. 31, 1931 to the United States Lines (a corporation of Nevada) and a contract was sublet by the contractor Jan. 27, 1931, to the Baltimore Mail Steamship Company.

"At or about the time for these sublettings the International Mercantile Marine Company acquired an interest in the United States Lines and the Baltimore Mail Steamship Company, by the purchase of securities.

"All dividends received by me, by reason of my ownership of International Mercantile Marine stock, were declared from earnings which accrued prior to Jan. 1, 1931, and therefore were not derived from any ocean mail contract awarded by me.

The Pennsylvania Railroad stock which I own was acquired in the open market long prior to my service in the Post Office department, except twenty-five (25) shares, which were acquired in 1929 by the exercise of subscription rights granted to Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders, which rights accrued to the shares I had previously owned.

The Pennroad Corporation stock which I own was acquired by the exercise of similar subscription rights. I am reliably informed that Pennroad Corporation holds no ocean mail or air mail contracts."

Pennsylvania Line To Spend Millions

(Continued from Page 1)

Originally, it had been planned to electrify to Pittsburgh, but this project has been left in abeyance, he added.

Expressing the opinion that eventually the railroad will have to reduce passenger fares, General Atterbury said he believed the immediate increase in freight traffic would be greater than in passenger traffic.

"We will be very much disappointed if we do not have a 25 to 30 per cent increase in revenues this year compared with last," he said.

Commenting on the reduction in passenger fares in the West and South, General Atterbury said that if similar cuts were put into effect in the East they would cost the railroads in this area $13,500,000 annually on the present traffic basis and require an advance of nearly 40 per cent in traffic volume to catch up with the loss.

Concerning service to New England, General Atterbury stated to a Monitor representative that third morning delivery of freight shipments from Chicago and St. Louis and other cities in the Middle West to cities along both the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads, was inaugurated last week. First morning delivery to New England points from Potomac yard, near Washington, has been made possible by this new service.

While not desiring to make a definite prediction, General Atterbury said:

"I have no doubt but that the Seashore Lines will be electrified eventually to Atlantic City." He further stated that he would not be at all surprised but that "some day our main lines to the West will be electrified as far as Harrisburg and possibly beyond."

The big electrification project and car and locomotive building program, General Atterbury pointed out, will be self-liquidating. "In two years," he said, "the railroad will begin to return the money to the Federal Treasury, with interest after the first year. The $77,000,000 of securities we sold to the Government are of high grade and are backed by the credit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company."

Harmonizing—But With the Wrong Score

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Frank Nelson Doubleday

NEW YORK, Jan. 2' (AP)—Mr. Frank Nelson Doubleday, the publisher, who passed on in Miami yesterday, was known to the book world here as "the man who made publishing a business." He kept a list of "writers who write." They were the authors whose works he accepted and published. Mr. Doubleday served his apprenticeship with Scribners and Sons Publishing Co. and for 18 years worked as an assistant there. The name of Doubleday entered the lists of book publishers in 1897 when S. S. McClure joined with him in a publishing enterprise which lasted three years. Then Doubleday met Mr. Walter Hines Page, later Ambassador to England, and the firm became Doubleday-Page & Co. Today it is known as Doubleday, Doran Company.

Million Attended 6000 Parties To Honor Roosevelt

He Was Greatly Touched by Fine Tribute of His 'Fellows'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Clear across the nation, from the sunny sands of Florida to the frigid outposts of Alaska, 1,000,000 people joined last night in the "birthday party" to President Roosevelt, contributing more than $1,000,000 among 6000 separate functions, to make the Warm Springs Foundation in Georgia a financial success.

By radio from the White House party, the Chief Executive voiced his deep appreciation. "No man," he said, "has ever had a finer birthday remembrance from his friends and fellows than you have given me tonight. Let us well remember that every child and indeed every person who is restored to useful citizenship is an asset to the country and is enabled 'to pull his own weight in the boat.'

"It is with an humble and thankful heart that I accept this tribute through me to the stricken ones of our great national family. I thank you but lack the words to tell you how deeply I appreciate what you have done and I bid you good night on what is to me the happiest birthday I have ever known."

"Kings" and "commoners" contributed to the flood of messages—nearly 250,000—that kept mail trucks and marathon runners on the go. A telegram signed by 40,000 Alabama well-wishers, required the delivery services of two messenger boys. A man from Raleigh, N. C., hiked 280 miles to deliver his greeting in person.

By Associated Press came word of celebrations in Alaska. At lonely outposts, up toward the top of the world, where it's been night for almost six months, where the malamutes yowl at the Aurora Borealis, they put red-white-and-blue bunting around pictures of the President and turned on the phonograph. Stocky Indians and Eskimos with fur-trimmed parkas and mukluks, miners with violent red and green plaid shirts, and "canned music"—this comprised the simpler functions at crossroad taverns.

Slum Clearance Bill Signed by Lehman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today signed Senator Samuel Mandelbaum's bill, which sets up a Housing Authority to remove New York City's slums and replace them with model apartments.

The bill passed the Assembly yesterday, having been adopted in the Senate Monday night.

Lake Champlain Frozen From Shore to Shore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHELBURNE, Vt., Jan. 31—For the first time in several years ice covers the whole of Lake Champlain, from Philipsburg in Canada south 160 miles to Benson Landing, and in the widest part from Plattsburg, N. Y., to St. Albans, Vt.

Fishermen's shanties dot the ice along shore from a distance appearing very much like a battery of field cook stoves. Beneath each roof is at least one fisherman hovering over a hole in the ice varying from 12 to 20 inches deep. Perch and smelt are running fine this winter and bringing a good price in New York State, Vermont and southern Canada. Not a few of the fishermen have built-in stoves and radios as well.

Comfort Quality Relief
Since 1870
JULIUS GROSSMAN SHOES
GOOD FEET DESERVE THEM ALL FEET NEED THEM
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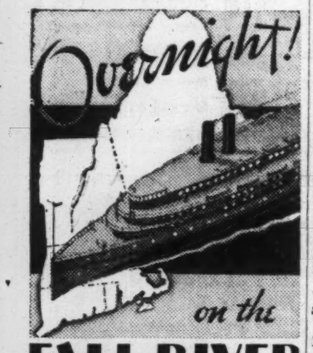

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NEW YORK and BOSTON
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Dancing, musical entertainment, spacious lounges, staterooms all with hot and cold running water as low as $1. Delicious meals. Daily service.
FROM NEW YORK Leave Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton Street) 5:30 P. M. daily.
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Single from $2 Double from $3
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MITCHAM LAVENDER
LIQUID BATH SALTS
add English Dew to your Morning Tub
Just a few drops added to the water and your whole bath is fresh as an English countryside. Potter and Moore's Mitcham Lavender is grown in Surrey, England, and made from an old secret formula that captures the very essence of this refreshing flower . . . a favorite of great ladies for over 200 years. 1.50 • 2.50
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MEDITERRANEAN and EUROPE

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For this is a hotel of personalized service . . . You feel "at home" the moment you cross the threshold. 800 rooms, all with outside exposure, bath, shower, radio . . . Convenient to everywhere . . . Single from $2.50, double $3.50.
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Revolutionary new Horizontal Oil-O-Matic Water Heater—a complete unit, burner, combustion chamber, tank and fully automatic controls, combined. Burns heavy, low cost fuel oil, same as large Oil-O-Matic home heating oil burners. Three sizes. Oil consumption fixed—no adjustment needed. Household size provides 60 gallons of water per hour raised 90° in temperature, or one gallon of hot water per minute, burning ½ gallon of oil per *operating* hour (which means, of course, only a fraction of the time, since burner operation is intermittent and automatically controlled). Fully insulated. Also adjustable control to deliver water at constant desired temperature.
LOW COST—EASY TERMS!
Consult your local Oil-O-Matic dealer (see 'phone book) for facts about low price, easy terms, quick installation and operating savings as compared with your present method of heating water. Larger sizes for big homes, apartments, laundries, garages. Unit heater combined with water heater also available for auxiliary room heating.
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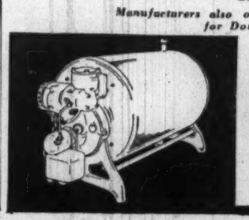

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USUALLY when you apply for a job, you are asked for your telephone number. Next to your name and address it's the most important thing on the application.

First call usually goes to the man or woman who can be reached quickest. Employment managers say they are likely to choose those who can give telephone numbers when applying.

Factory and employment offices list telephone numbers of employees and applicants. Plants on part time call their people back to work by telephone. Telephone service costs little compared to the help it can give you in getting work and in many other ways.

A single call might pay for your telephone for a month or more.

Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone.

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Gracefully—of course! Who wants to barge along like a canal boat, or mince like a walking Chinese doll? And no one needs to when she can wear properly fitted Coward Shoes.

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Chicago Now In First-Place Tie For Group Lead

Beats Ottawa, 2-0; Bruins Topple Rangers Before 15,000 Attendance

National Hockey League Standing
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	15	6	10	71	55	36
Chicago	14	8	9	54	44	36
Detroit	14	7	10	68	70	35
Boston	11	3	17	61	79	25
Canadian Division						
Toronto	18	7	7	112	66	43
Canadiens	12	5	13	60	63	29
Montreal	10	8	13	64	81	28
Americans	9	7	15	66	88	25
Ottawa	8	5	17	72	82	21

Results Jan. 30

Boston 2, Rangers 1.
Americans 3, Montreal 2.
Chicago 2, Ottawa 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 31—Although the local Senators had a big margin in the territorial play in their National League engagement with the Chicago Black Hawks here last night they could not beat Charlie Gardiner in the visitors' net, and as the Hawks won, 2 to 0, Gardiner scored his ninth shutout of the season and his team went into a tie for the leadership of the American section of the league with the New York Rangers. Gardiner had a total of 33 shots to handle against 18 for Beveridge, but both he and his defense were stronger than the locals.

Chicago		Ottawa
Thompson, Trudell, Leswick,	lw	
	rw, Finnigan, Wasnie, Cox	
Romnes, Cook, Goetselig,	c	
	c, Kaminsky, Voss, Howe	
March, Couture, Goldsworthy,	rw	
	lw, Shannon, D. Roche, Touhey	
Conacher, Abel,	ld	
	rd, Bowman, Leduc, Hollett	
Jenkins, Coulter,	rd	ld, Kalbfleisch, Shields
Gardiner,	g	g, Beveridge

Score—Chicago 2, Ottawa 0. Goals—March and Romnes for Chicago. Assists—Thompson 2, March and Romnes for Chicago. Referees—G. N. Goodman, London, and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—New York Americans nosed out a victory over Montreal Maroons, 3 to 2, after trailing for most of the time, the winning goal coming in the last four minutes of play. Both played hard hockey and penalties were frequent. But the new arrangement of the Americans proved more effective.

N. Y. Americans		Montreal
McVeigh, Klein, Gracie,	lw	
	rw, Ward, Robinson, Kilrea	
Himes, Conn, Chapman,	c	
	c, Smith, Blinco, Haynes	
Martin, Burke, Pickett,	rw	
	lw, Northcott, Trottier, Cain	
Brydge, Murray, McVeigh,	ld	
	rd, Wentworth, Evans	
Dutton, Doran, Himes,	rd	
	ld, Mackenzie, Frew, Haynes, Smith	
Worters,	g	g, Kerr

Score—Americans 3, Maroons 2. Goals—Burke, Chapman, McVeigh for Americans; Trottier, Northcott for Maroons. Assists—Klein, Brydge, Burke, Himes for Americans; Evans, Ward for Maroons. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Boston Bruins ended a four-game losing streak in celebration of Eddie Shore's home-ice appearance following a 16-game suspension, by defeating the New York Rangers, 2 to 1, in a National Hockey League game at the Boston Garden last night. Some 15,000 fans turned out to greet Shore and his reception was the wildest ever given an individual hockey player on Boston ice.

Boston		N. Y. Rangers
Siebert, Beattie, Gross, Galbraith,	lw	
	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson	
Barry, Stewart, O'Neil,	c	
	c, Boucher, Murdoch, Ripley, Dutkowski	
Clapper, Galbraith, Lamb, Oliver,	rw	
	lw, F. Cook, Ripley, Keeling, Murdoch	
Wilcox, Lane, Smith,	ld	
	rd, Seibert, Dillon, Heller	
Shore, Lane, Wilcox,	rd	
	ld, Johnson, Murdoch, Brennan	
Thompson,	g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Boston 2, N. Y. Rangers 1. Goals—Siebert, Lamb for Boston; Keeling for Rangers. Assists—Barry, Clapper, Stewart, Beattie for Boston; Dutkowski, Osmundson for Rangers. Officials—W. B. Bell, Montreal, and M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

♪ ♪ ♪

The reception given Eddie Shore last night certainly should do much toward encouraging that individual to return to his old-time form. He was obviously overanxious most of the time during the game and failed to feature, although his presence did much toward an improved showing of the club.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the stars of last night's encounter was Earl Seibert, Ranger defenseman. He was particularly effective in breaking up local attacks and had the refereeing been strict, at least four more penalties would have been called for the holding and hooking of the Ranger defenseman on attack.

♪ ♪ ♪

Even if Eddie Shore is considered 50 per cent of the Bruins by none other than Manager Art Ross, this writer modestly contends that Tiny Thompson, goalie, is, and has been, for several seasons at least, 50 per cent of the team. Since there are other players on the club, one of these two versions must be wrong.

♪ ♪ ♪

Evidently the Bruins failed to get the best of the trade with Americans, since Gross and Patterson drop to the minor league, while Chapman and Gracie continue on with Americans.

♪ ♪ ♪

Both Bob Davie and Frank Jerwa, taken from the Cubs to the Bruins today, are good major-league prospects. The latter has everything needed, while the former is learning rapidly. Both have faults that call for experience to overcome and one bad fault in particular—displays of temper. Jerwa is the worst offender; but a few of his frequent 10-minute misconduct penalties in the major league will be valuable lessons.

♪ ♪ ♪

For a team that is trailing the third-place club by 10 points, the Bruins are doing pretty well in having two high scorers like Nels Stewart and Marty Barry. Stewart is tied for second place in the American group with 22 points and Barry is tied with Bun Cook for fifth.

♪ ♪ ♪

Plans are now under way to give some sort of public recognition to Fred Hitchman, new Cub manager, for the splendid hockey he has presented to Boston fans as a major leaguer for nine years. The move started among the fans and may grow to a general public contribution. He deserves any and all such moves.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tommy Filmore, Cub right wing, and Orville Heximer, left wing, will not play with the team against Philadelphia tonight. Filmore was called to his home in Detroit and might play with the Bruins there tomorrow night. Heximer is incapacitated, probably until Saturday.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	16	4	9	62	59	35
Syracuse	14	3	13	76	69	30
Buffalo	10	8	11	53	48	28
Windsor	13	1	15	51	59	27
London	10	4	12	48	50	24
Cleveland	10	2	13	58	62	22

Results Jan. 30

Detroit 1, Windsor 0.
Syracuse 1, Buffalo 0.

Carrigan's Lone Goal Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 31—A goal by Gene Carrigan early in the second period was enough to gain a 1-to-0 victory for Detroit Olympics over Windsor Bulldogs here last night. It was the eighth game of the season between the border rivals of the International Hockey League. Each club has now won four games on its home ice. The goalkeeping of Vernon Forbes and Albert Cox featured a mediocre hockey contest.

Syracuse Protects Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 31—Syracuse Stars protected their second-place position in the International Hockey League last night by defeating Buffalo Bisons, 1 to 0. Dave Schriner scored the only goal.

Yale Board May Meet Today

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31 (AP)—The board of athletic control probably will meet today, an official of the Yale Athletic Association reported last night, for its decision on who shall coach Yale football. Four names—those of a head coach and three assistants—will be presented to the board by Malcolm Farmer, chairman of athletics. Should the board accept these nominations, the appointments will be announced immediately.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Important Changes in Coast Baseball

THE Pacific Coast Baseball League championship season of 1934 will be marked by two important changes and the owners of the eight clubs which make up this strong minor-league circuit expect that they will do much to improve its financial condition. The first of the changes relates to the admission charge to the regular games. In past years the home club has set the prices for the various seats in its own park with the result that some clubs established cut rates, causing the league's income to fall off sharply. Under the new rule a standard price of 40 cents for bleacher and 75 cents for grandstand seats has been set by the league for all of the eight ball parks, leaving the box seats as the only ones on which the home club can set the price.

The other change will give the fans on the circuit a chance to see a post-season series of games between the league champion and an all-star team picked from the other seven clubs. The Coast League, due to the distance intervening, has been unable to take part in the Little World Series with the winners of the American Association and International League. While such a post series should furnish some interesting competition and draw good attendances, it will not be so worth-while as a series of games between the coast champion and the champion of some other league. With transportation facilities as they are today, it would seem as if it might be practical for the Coast League to arrange a series of, say, 10 games with the winner of the Little World Series, the first half of the series to be played in the eastern city, with the remainder being played on the coast.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yale and Its Football Tradition

To the outsider it may seem strange that Yale University authorities should be taking so much time in selecting the 1934 football head coach; but to those who know Yale and her football history the situation is fairly clear. In years past Yale football was the last word in that sport, and the teams which had defeated the Blue were few and far between. No fewer than 16 of the Yale varsity elevens between 1883 and 1909 were undefeated, and that is certainly a record to shoot at. Since then the situation at New Haven has been far different, and, while there is little question that some of the elevens turned out by Yale during that time could have been better developed, the Elis' present-day showing is not entirely due to a decline in Yale football.

The game of college football has advanced tremendously during the past 20 years or so. Its popularity grew to such an extent that some colleges have taken advantage of the situation to go out and get the best possible coaches and build elevens that would win in order to advance the standing of their universities or colleges in the educational world. This has resulted in Yale being defeated by college teams which, under former conditions, would have been easy victims to the Blue. And, furthermore, had Yale gone out and hired outside coaches with a similar aim in view, it is safe to say that Yale football would still be holding its own on the gridiron.

The question at New Haven now seems to rest on whether Yale is to abandon her ancient football traditions and go out for winning teams. It looks very much as if she would retain her graduate head coach system for another year at least. It is hard to believe that Yale has no graduate able to develop creditable teams. It is probably true, however, that if Yale is to continue to play all comers and expect to defeat them with any degree of consistency, she will have to go abroad for some football material as well as for a coaching staff. Just now Yale appears to view football along much the same lines as it is being viewed at Harvard. Both want their shares of victories and both want good coaching staffs; but at the same time they both want to develop their teams from those undergraduates who would pick them as their alma maters irrespective of football greatness. Whether the time will come when all the big colleges view the football situation as do Harvard and Yale, or whether Harvard and Yale will some day feel forced to forget their traditions and modernize, only the future can tell. It would seem, however, as if colleges which have turned out such football experts as Walter Camp and Percy D. Haughton might pause a long while before calling for an entirely new deal.

English Team of Men Defeat U. S. Women

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—A Jesters' Club team of men squash racquets players today gave the visiting United States women's team liberal handicaps and defeated them 7 matches to 0. It was the second defeat in three starts for the invaders.

The men players gave a handicap of four points, two hands each game, to the women and several interesting and closely contested matches were played. The summary:

E. M. Buzzard defeated Mrs. W. F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., 9—4, 8—9, 9—7, 9—7.
C. L. Stubbs defeated Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—9, 9—6, 4—9, 9—1, 10—8.
F. M. Strawson defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y., 9—5, 9—6, 3—9, 9—5.
J. N. Chenney defeated Marguerite Anderson, Plainfield, N. J., 9—4, 1—9, 3—9, 9—6, 9—6.
L. H. Crispe defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, N. Y., 10—9, 9—10, 9—4, 5—9, 9—5.
C. A. Kershaw defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 9—6, 9—5, 9—10, 9—6.
H. Coverdale defeated Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, 10—8, 9—6, 9—7.

Tennis Amateurs For And Against Open Play

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Three internationally known members of the amateur tennis ranks spoke their minds yesterday on an "open tournament" idea, to give a striking cross section view of what leaders in the sport think of the agitation to let Simon-pures match strokes with professionals.

Strangely enough, an "open tournament for men" is favored by two famed women players, whereas a male star who made tennis history for more than a decade is strongly opposed to the plan.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., present Wimbledon champion and seven times holder of the American title, thinks a men's open tournament "would be all right." So does Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, first national ranking player in 1930.

William (Little Bill) Johnston, national champion in 1915 and 1919 and keenest rival of William T. Tilden 2d during the latter's amateur days, says "no" to the open tournament idea.

Tilden, now the country's best-known pro, is the stanchest proponent of an open tournament.

Victoria Claims Shield

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 31 (Canadian Press)—Although losing on the first innings to New South Wales yesterday in the last of the interstate cricket matches, Victoria clinched the Sheffield Shield and Australian championship with an aggregate of 20 points. New South Wales placing second with 19. The teams were unable to complete the second innings in the final match, which was virtually a test trial match, as all the Australian players to tour England next summer were engaged on one side or the other.

Women Defeat Sarazen

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Helen Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., and Maureen Orcutt, of White Beeches, N. J., two of America's leading women golfers, teamed yesterday, and with the aid of a 5-stroke handicap, defeated Gene Sarazen, P. G. A. champion, 2 and 1. The women, here for the Miami Biltmore women's invitation golf championship, which starts Monday, forced Sarazen to extend himself to keep up with them.

Quebec Beavers Climb Into First-Place Tie

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	11	5	8	63	55	27
Quebec	11	5	9	55	48	27
Providence	9	7	7	47	47	25
Philadelphia	9	5	9	58	54	23
New Haven	7	2	14	34	53	16

Result Jan. 30

Quebec 2, New Haven 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Jan. 31—Quebec Beavers went into a tie for first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing by defeating the New Haven Eagles here last night by a score of 2 to 1. It was the tenth victory out of 13 played on home ice this season for Quebec with the other three being tie scores.

Quenneville scored the only goal of the first period, unassisted, at 6m. 25s. Both teams scored in the second session, McCabe for Quebec at 1m. 25s. and Kinsella for New Haven at 14m. Neither team could tally in the third. There were only three penalties. The summary:

Quebec		New Haven
McCabe, Wilson, Blake,	lw	
	rw, R. McCully, Wood, Carleton	
Lowrey, Quenneville, Ward,	c	
	c, Perkins, Chouinard, Carson	
McIntyre, Toupin, Phillips,	rw	
	lw, Maracle, Kinsella, Wilson	
Molyneaux, Blake,	ld	
	rd, Speyer, R. McCully	
Ayres, Blake,	rd	ld, McBride, J. McCully
Smith,	g	g, Moore

Score—Quebec 2, New Haven 1. Goals—Quenneville, McCabe for Quebec; Kinsella for New Haven. Assists—McIntyre for Quebec; Speyer, Chouinard for New Haven. Officials—Don Smith and A. Martineau. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Braxton Released by Browns

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31 (AP)—The outright release to Milwaukee of the American Association of Garland Braxton, southpaw pitcher, was announced here yesterday by the St. Louis Browns. Braxton served two brief terms with the local American League club. He also has served with the Boston Braves, the Washington Senators and the Chicago White Sox.

Barbados Eleven Leads

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 30 (Canadian Press)—Barbados led Demerara by 56 runs yesterday at the end of the first innings in their international cricket match. The Barbados eleven closed its innings Saturday with a total of 251, while the best Demerara could do in reply was to score 195. The teams continued the match yesterday in perfect weather.

Rabbit Maranville Out To Break 18-Year Record

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31 (AP)—A National League record that old Honus Wagner has held for 18 years is in danger of being eclipsed this year if Rabbit (Goes-On-Forever) Maranville's elastic legs carry him through another full season.

Wagner, the "Flying Dutchman" of Pittsburgh Pirate fame, in 21 years of active diamond warfare set a mark of participation in 2785 games by the time of his retirement in 1916. He is now a Pirate coach.

No other National Leaguer has come near that figure, but year by year the Boston Braves shortstop, now 42 years old, has been creeping up and by playing in 143 contests last season he reached a total of 2647 for 22 seasons.

Hence the rubbery Rabbit can pass the old Pirate shortstop's record by playing in 139 frays this year. More than once he has said it's his ambition to set up a new total games mark.

If Maranville does break the National League record he still has the all-major league goal ahead of him—the 3033 figure set by Ty Cobb in the American.

More Boston Hockey Changes

Boston Bruin management announces further changes in the local lineups this morning. Bob Davie and Frank Jerwa, mainstays of the Bruin Cubs, again move up to the major team, while Lloyd Gross and George Patterson, recently acquired from New York Americans in a trade for Art Chapman and Bob Gracie, go to the Cubs. No announcement was made as to how long the shift will last. Perk Galbraith, veteran utility forward, will leave on a scouting trip for the Bruins which will take him to the American Hockey Association and Central Hockey League.

Sporting Around the Hub

RELAYS as usual will attract the track fans to the Boston Garden, Feb. 10, for the Boston Athletic Association meet, with several rival college teams competing. Among them will be the Boston College-Holy Cross battle in the two-mile. Another important college to enter a two-mile team is Bates. The announced appearance of Glenn Cunningham, Kansas, leading American miler, will prove an added attraction to the meet, as any track fan would travel far to view this expert in action.

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Cunningham's coach, Bill Hargiss, has written Tom Kanaly of the B. A. A. hoping that that organization will limit the number to enter the Hunter Mile so that Cunningham can try for a new mile record. His past history is filled with remarkable times, and particularly last winter, when he performed on eastern indoor tracks for the first time, winning the Millrose Wanamaker Mile in 4m. 13s.; the Baxter Mile in 4m. 14.3s., and the N. Y. K. C. Mile in 4m. 12s. He won the national A. A. U. outdoor 1500-meter and 800-meter runs at Chicago last summer in 3m. 52.3s. and 1m. 51.9s., respectively. He hopes to break the indoor mile mark of 4m. 10s. this winter and is concentrating on the Hunter Mile of the Boston meet.

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Another interesting track announcement comes to hand with the third annual university club meet for New England college athletes at the Boston Garden, Feb. 21. R. G. "Bill" Sykes has been appointed manager of the meet by C. Burton Cotting, chairman of the track committee. Nearly 500 athletes are expected to enter. The office of the manager of games is in Room 503 of the University Club, Stuart Street. Prices will range from 55 cents to box seats at $1.65.

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A captains club is being organized at Northeastern University. All present and former Engineer captains will be eligible to join. George Moriarty, American League umpire, was the speaker in the Student Union rooms yesterday, and among other things he predicted a close race in the American League and said that the Boston Red Sox should be well up in the scramble this season.

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Opportunity to take up fencing is offered at the University Club, with Leo and Edward Cass instructors. Private or class instruction is now available, and possibly a class for ladies will be organized if any interest is shown.

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Oscar Hedlund is taking Dick Bell, sprinter, and a relay team to the Millrose A. A. games in New York next Saturday.

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Twelve Boston University athletes will be entered in the Y. M. C. A. New England championships Saturday.

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Bill McKechnie of the Braves is undertaking a task similar to that which Art Ross of the Bruins delights in—converting players from one position to another. Ross has made forwards out of many defensemen, and now Bill McKechnie may try turning Hal Lee, an outfielder, into a shortstop.

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The Winchester Country Club acknowledged a deep debt of gratitude and respect to two popular retiring officers last night when John Abbott, president for more than 20 years and for 34 years a club officer, and John L. S. Barton, long-time treasurer, retired. Besides being honored with a dinner, the two were presented with silver trophies of esteem. Erastus B. Badger succeeds Abbott, and John P. "Shorty" Carr fills in for Barton. The last named will continue as a member of the board of directors.

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Bill Raferty of the Indoor Golf School at the University Club made an apt and witty remark the other day that folks learn to play good golf in the winter and not in the summer. He meant time in the winter was devoted to practice and on the golf course in summer to the score.

Gillespie, No. 1, Bows to Harvard Club Substitute

Kingsley Loses in Other Upset in New York Squash Racquets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Two of the seeded players departed from the metropolitan singles squash racquets championship yesterday, when the second round was completed, but the leading stars who will probably represent New York in the national championships at Boston next month, were undisturbed.

In the first surprise, H. F. Baker, former Princeton football star, had better endurance than Darwin P. Kingsley, University Club leader, seeded sixth, and won by a score of 15—7, 15—13, 9—15, 15—3; while later, B. W. Morris, a substitute on the Harvard Club champion team, defeated C. Waring Gillespie, No. 1 on the Yale Club, 16—8, 8—15,15—11, 15—13.

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club winner of the title for the past two years, made his first appearance, and swamped Earl Goldthorp, Downtown Athletic Club, in three games, 15—5, 15—5, 15—8. William E. Coyle Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, seeded next, also scored in straight games over R. E. McCormick, who is in charge of the tournament for the University Club, 15—10, 15—13, 15—8. Daniel J. Nightingale, seeded fifth, also made an impressive début, defeating C. T. Lane, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—2, 15—8.

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Singles Championships—Second Round

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, defeated Earl Goldthorp, Downtown A. C., 15—5, 15—5, 15—8.
Elliott D. Pratt, Harvard Club, defeated Gerard H. Cox Jr., Yale Club, 9—15, 15—11, 15—12, 15—12.
Donald J. Nightingale, University Club, defeated C. T. Lane, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—2, 15—8.
W. C. Peet Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Richard Peabody, Piping Rock Club, 15—7, 15—7, 12—15, 10—15, 15—3.
R. A. Goodwin, Yale Club, defeated A. H. Barker, Yale Club, 15—10, 8—15, 10—15, 15—10, 15—6.
J. F. Callanan, Montclair A. C., defeated W. W. Cole Jr., Montclair A. C., 15—9, 9—15, 15—11, 17—16.
Howell Van Gerbig, Union League Club, defeated W. McC. Martin, Yale Club, 17—15, 15—12, 15—5.
B. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club, defeated S. L. Scott, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—9, 15—7.
W. E. Coyle Jr., Montclair A. C., defeated R. E. McCormick, University Club, 15—10, 15—13, 15—8.
H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, defeated D. P. Kingsley, University Club, 15—7, 15—13, 9—15, 15—3.
W. E. Chisholm, Downtown A. C., won from R. L. Debevoise, Harvard Club, by default.
C. J. Lenss, Harvard Club, defeated F. B. Alexander Jr., University Club, 15—5, 15—7, 15—5.
B. W. Morris, Harvard Club, defeated C. W. Gillespie, Yale Club, 15—8, 8—15, 15—11, 15—13.
W. B. Adsit, Racquet and S. C. of Ardsley, won from E. G. Ingram, Yale Club, by default.

Jesters Win 13 of 14 Matches in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 31—Having defeated 13 out of 14 Chicago opponents in two days, the Jesters Club of England moved on to Detroit today in search of more squash racquets conquests. The only Chicagoan to break the chain of invading victories was E. J. Hartney of Chicago Town and Tennis Club. Playing in the Chicago Athletic Association courts yesterday Hartney defeated G. d'Oyley Sheppard of England, 15—12, 5—15, 15—9, 15—13.

The captains of the teams fought a close contest, Edward Snell of the visitors winning 11—15, 15—11, 18—17, 10—15, 15—10. James E. Anderson tired after rallying in the fourth game. The scores of yesterday's matches were as follows:

Derek Adams, England, defeated Jannotta, 15—7, 15—7, 15—11.
John Dillies, England, defeated Louis Hardin, 15—8, 16—17, 15—7, 15—4.
Theodore Drysdale, England, defeated James Robinson, 15—11, 9—15, 15—13, 15—8.
Harry Mellor, England, defeated C. Wallace Johnson, 15—12, 7—15, 15—12, 15—10.
Edward Snell, England, defeated James E. Anderson, 11—15, 15—11, 18—17, 10—15, 15—10.
Guy O. M. Jameson, England, defeated Dudley Pope, 15—13, 15—9, 18—17.
E. J. Harney defeated G. d'Oyley Sheppard, England, 11—12, 5—15, 15—9, 15—13.

Corner Shots

J. LAWRENCE POOL of the Boston Athletic Association meets William H. Rice Jr., a clubmate, in the upper half, and Richard V. Wakeman of the Neighborhood Club of Quincy plays Thomas E. Jansen Jr. of the Harvard Club in the lower bracket Friday afternoon, 5:30 o'clock, at the B. A. A. for the right to compete in the final round of the Massachusetts squash racquets championship, which has been in progress for over a week.

Pool, former national champion, had to come from behind to win his semifinal-round match from Harry K. Cross of the Union Boat Club, Tuesday, 11—18, 11—18, 15—7, 15—11, 15—8, and Wakeman had a four-game battle with R. S. Bowditch of the Harvard Graduate School. The score: 16—14, 16—14, 12—15, 15—7.

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Cleveland's squash racquets players carried off the intercity round-robin competition from Pittsburgh and Buffalo recently on the courts of the Keystone Athletic Club, Pittsburgh. The winning team lost only three of the 10 games in which it engaged, and took the championship by defeating Buffalo, 3 to 2, in a morning match and downing Pittsburgh, 4 to 1, in an afternoon encounter. Pittsburgh met Buffalo on the following day for the runner-up position, which was won by Buffalo's representatives, 3 to 2. The summary:

First-Day Results
Cleveland 3, Buffalo 2
(Morning)

A. W. Ongraham, Cleveland, defeated C. H. Polley, Buffalo, 15—6, 9—15, 15—5, 15—7; LeRoy Weir, Cleveland, defeated Adrian W. Smith, Buffalo, 15—11, 15—5, 15—12; Kenneth Haber, Cleveland, defeated J. F. Rogers, Buffalo, 15—7, 15—14, 15—12; H. P. Bugard II, Buffalo, defeated George Francis Jr., Cleveland, 18—13, 18—14, 15—5; H. H. Littell, Buffalo, defeated Dr. H. H. Wyand, Cleveland, 15—9, 15—8, 18—15.

Cleveland 4, Pittsburgh 1
(Afternoon)

A. W. Ingraham, Cleveland, defeated C. McCook Reed, Pittsburgh, 15—8, 18—14, 15—8; LeRoy Weir, Cleveland, defeated Henry V. Blaxter Jr., Pittsburgh, 15—11, 15—11, 10—15, 10—15, 15—7; Kenneth Haber, Cleveland, defeated William D. Bickel, Pittsburgh, 15—7, 10—15, 17—16, 15—13; Edward E. Seifert, Pittsburgh, defeated George Frances Jr., Cleveland, 8—15, 15—12, 15—9, 15—12; Dr. H. H. Wyand, Cleveland, defeated David M. Gilmore, Pittsburgh, 15—8, 15—8, 18—13.

Second-Day Results
Buffalo 3, Pittsburgh 2

C. H. Polly, Buffalo, defeated McCook Reed, Pittsburgh, 18—13, 4—15, 15—10, 4—15, 15—8; H. V. Blaxter Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated A. W. Smith, Buffalo, 17—15, 10—15, 16—13, 15—9; J. F. Rogers, Buffalo, defeated W. D. Bickel, Pittsburgh, 10—15, 15—9, 15—7, 15—9; Ed Seifert, Pittsburgh, defeated H. P. Bugard, Buffalo, 12—15, 15—8, 18—14, 15—12; H. H. Littell, Buffalo, defeated C. A. Fagan Jr., Pittsburgh, 15—9, 8—15, 13—16, 18—16, 15—8.

Olympic Committees Named

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Making a start two years in advance, the personnel of five of the Amateur Athletic Union's committees for the 1936 Olympic Games were announced yesterday and plans were laid for their first meetings as well as that of the American Olympic Committee. The men's track and field, women's swimming, weight lifting, fencing and rifle shooting committees were announced yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Committee. Eighteen more will be completed in the next few days and all will hold organization meetings at the New York Athletic Club Saturday to elect chairmen and representatives on the American Olympic Committee. This committee will hold its organization meeting Sunday.

News for Road Walkers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British athletic calendar this year features a new event—an intercounties road walking championship for teams and individuals. The race will be held at Mitcham, near here, March 24, over a course of 10 or 15 miles, and the organization is intrusted to the London Vidarians' Walking Club. Road walking is a sport at which British athletes excel. The best known of present-day stars is T. W. Green, winner of the Olympic walking race at Los Angeles in 1932. He followed up his many successes of that year with a brilliant season in Britain during 1933, and his prowess and personal popularity were recognized last summer by the presentation to him of a gold watch.

Oakes to Stay at Montana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOULA, Mont.—Members of the faculty athletic committee in charge of intercollegiate athletic control at State University of Montana have voted to extend the contract of B. F. Oakes, head football coach, for a period of one year. The Montana State football squad of next fall will lose at least six, possibly seven, of the 1933 players, including all-state selections: R. G. Stansberry '34, halfback; L. E. Reynolds '34 and L. J. Kuka '34, linemen. Another graduate is A. G. Dahlberg '34, tackle and center, fourth of a family of athletes from the Butte Public High School who have been prominent in athletics at Montana State.

American Hockey Association

Oklahoma City 4, St. Louis 0.

New Class Adopted By Royal Corinthian

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—An alteration of the rating rule at the international conference on yacht measurement has been instrumental in bringing about an adoption of a new class by the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club for next season's racing. This class will undoubtedly be popular because of the reasonably low cost, relatively high speed, latitude in hull design and rig, and a definite guarantee that outbuilding from the standpoint of size would be impossible.

It has been decided to fix the extreme limits for the class at from 3100 to 3500 pounds of displacement, with a sail area of from 255 to 270 square feet and a rating of 1.4 feet, or 5 meters, by a formula which would set a limit on the length of load waterline of 18.5 feet.

The method of measuring length is the same as that in the Universal Rule, and the restrictions on draft and freeboard are the same as prevail in American waters. Sail area is measured as by the International Rule, with the exception that no restrictions have been placed on the size of foresails and spinnakers.

CWA to Extend Its Working Week In Smaller Towns

New Washington Order to Increase Relief $150,000 Weekly

Tomorrow 35,000 persons on CWA jobs in Massachusetts will begin wielding their shovels, hammers, and pencils nine hours longer each week and on each pay day about 150,000 more dollars will roll out on their errand of recovery.

An order from Washington, received last night at the state CWA headquarters here, authorized an increase from 15 to 24 in the hours of workers in communities of 2500 or less. This supersedes drastic instructions given out Jan. 18 by Col. Harry Hopkins, federal CWA administrator, cutting the work week in communities of 2500 or more from 30 to 24 hours, and in communities under 2500 from 30 to 15 hours. There was no change in the hourly wage rate, which is about 50 cents for most workers.

The new order applied exclusively to communities predominantly urban, but only Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket and Franklin Counties failed to come under this classification. Workers in these counties will continue on the 15-hour schedule.

The ruling is said by Mr. Dwight W. Winter, executive director of the State CWA, to be in response to an appeal made by him to Colonel Hopkins, pointing out the hardships which the original order worked on towns with less than 2500 population but situated in urban areas.

Besides fattening pay envelopes, the new arrangement makes it possible to have some of the larger projects more nearly completed by the end of the CWA program.

As a means of distributing CWA dollars more widely, Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board, it was revealed last night, has asked Colonel Hopkins to consider a plan to stagger employment.

Meanwhile the state unemployment census being carried out by the CWA, got under way today with a total of about 2720 women census enumerators taking to their heels throughout the state.

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Theater

The Fine Arts theater will reopen tomorrow at 1 p. m. with the latest René Clair picture, "The Fourteenth of July." At 9:30 p. m., preceding the final showing of the feature film; there will be a half-hour recital by the Hans Wiener Dance Group. Their program comprises "Melancholic" (Milhaud), "Golliwog's Cakewalk" (Debussy) and "The Princess and the Frog King" (Adam).

Vines Defeats Tilden In Pasadena 2 Sets to 1

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 31 (AP)—Playing before 2000 fans in his home town, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defeated William T. Tilden 2d for the eighth time in 12 matches of their professional tennis tour last night. The scores were 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

Tilden, starting slowly, was in good form by the second set, displaying a beautiful forehand stroke that conquered Vines. The third set was a wild affair. Vines won when he broke Tilden's terrific delivery to take the eleventh game and then smashed the ball across the net on his own service to blast Big Bill off the court.

Sam Willaman Resigns

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 31 (AP)—Sam Willaman, director of football at Ohio State University for the last five years, today tendered his resignation to Clarence Laylin, chairman of the board of athletic control. No announcement was made as to Willaman's future plans, although it is believed he has already signed a contract with Western Reserve University of Cleveland. L. W. St. John, athletic director at Ohio State, had no comment to make on Willaman's resignation. Nor did he have anything to say as to a possible successor to Willaman. "The athletic board has given this little thought," said St. John.

College Basketball Results

Clemson 28, Furman 23.
Colorado Teachers 21, Denver 17.
Erskine 44, Wofford 28.
Iowa 39, Drake 18.
Midland 46, York 20.
Murray T. 37, Eastern Kentucky T. 27.
New Mexico 52, New Mexico M. I. 26.
Stanford 24, San Francisco 18.
St. John's 38, Manhattan 23.
Union Kentucky 33, Morehead T. 32.
Yale 34, Georgetown 26.

Phillips Petroleum Co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Company has called for redemption March 1 at 102½ the Independent Oil & Gas Co. 6 per cent convertible debentures due March 15, 1939, which are outstanding to the amount of $1,605,500.

Banks Found in Fair Way to Own All The Property in State

The banks of Massachusetts will soon own all of the property in the State, unless they reduce the principal of their mortgages, Mrs Hanna M. Connor, representing a group of taxpayers, told the legislative Committee on Banks and Banking yesterday.

The committee was hearing, however, several proposals for reduction of real estate mortgages. One bill urged that the bank commissioner be requested to ask banks to cut their interest charges from 6 to 5 per cent, while other speakers went further to suggest that the commissioner should order such a reduction.

Banks have been taking property "to the tune of millions of dollars," Representative Ralph W. Robart told the committee. Banks do not want to remain in the real estate business, he said, and would welcome a bill easing their situation.

"If the banks had any real interest in the public," declared Representative Frank Clarkson of Worcester, "they would have voluntarily reduced their interest charges two years ago. If you're broke, they charge you 6 per cent. If you are well off, they charge you 5 per cent."

In opposition, Mr. James P. Brown, speaking for the Massachusetts Bankers' Association, said that foreclosures are not made because of a 5 or 6 per cent interest rate, but because the savings banks are "at their wit's end to know what to do."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

District of Columbia

Washington (Organization at the George Washington University): Room 10, Corcoran Hall, Twenty-first and H Streets, N. W., 8:15 p. m., Feb. 6.

Florida

Miami (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3850 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 6.
**Ocala:

Brazilian Feminists Shower Bouquets on Monitor Writer; Flight Turns to the Amazon

Next President of Colombia Tells Miss Shuler of Increased Prestige Won by United States Among Nations of Latin America

Wings Over South America
Thirteenth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARA, Brazil—The next President of Colombia and I have been skimming along the Brazilian coast for three days in a Pan American Airways "Commodore" all the way from Rio de Janeiro north to Para.

There have been other passengers in the plane besides Señor Alfonso Lopez and his family, for no airplane trip along the South American continent lacks for interesting travelers. But none of the others has quite the same importance as this tall, spare Spaniard, very un-Spanish with his gray eyes and brown hair, who began as a coffee buyer went into banking, bought a newspaper and ran it, and then got so deeply into politics that he went to London as Colombian Minister to the Court of St. James's, to Geneva as representative to the League of Nations, back to London for the World Economic Conference and recently to Montevideo for the Pan-American Conference. In between times he has become leader of the Liberal Party in Colombia and no candidate opposes him in the election for President, to take place the second Sunday in February.

Señor Lopez and I have been sharing honors on the landing floats along the Pan American route, beginning in Rio two days ago, when as we were being photographed by the press he leaned over and said, "I have been on a newspaper, too."

Bouquets and Flowery Addresses

His committees of welcome mostly consist of gold-braided lieutenants representing provincial governors, while mine have been the feminists of Brazil. I have come off rather the better since the women of Brazil have been showing their interest in the "perodista" from North America by giving her elaborate bouquets and long, flowery addresses typed out carefully in Portuguese.

Our first stop after leaving Rio de Janeiro was in Victoria from which has come a message from women I have never seen, members of the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women, headed by that able young national leader Donn Bertha Lutz.

"She must certainly stay with us," the women of Victoria had wired to Miss Lutz in Rio, offering me a week in the little village by the sea, and when I replied that I could not, they rowed out to the float bringing roses and madonna lilies and word that next week they are opening a creche for working mothers.

Caravellos, our next stop, is the oldest town in Brazil. Dark plaster houses like upturned shoeboxes are ranged along the coast with primitive fishing boats giving a touch which an artist would long to paint.

Three-fifths of the world's cocoa comes through the little port of St. George d'Ilheos, our next stop, where the station of the narrow gauge railway is named "Wash Your Feet," and the cream-colored houses and curved red tile roofs make a memorable picture.

In Picturesque Bahia

When travelers from North America come gypsying down this air line as they now go to the Black Forest or the Appian Way or the French chateaux, they will stop as long as ever they can in Bahia, which is the first over-night station north of Rio—Bahia, the old capital of Brazil in the colonial days, the central slave market for the country.

Bahia is piled up in the hills, three and four houses built on top of each other giving into the steep streets. It has the color and interest of any hill town, of Siena, of Naples, of San Francisco, but it also has color of another kind in its population. Great swaying figures, "mammies," with bare arms and dresses slipping low on the shoulders, wide sashes, and turbans just as the women were dressed in Bahia 300 years ago. They walk with trays and baskets on their heads.

If a piano is to be transported it goes on the heads of four to six men, and the mere matter of a trunk is easily balanced on one.

The whole town becomes a market on Saturday night, householders buying fried fish from the women who squat on the pavement, or avocados out of the baskets on the burros which have come from the country. Expensive American motorcars stand on the streets along with the burros, and tourists from the air line mingle with the crowds on the steep, cobbled streets, stopping to gaze up or down on the roofs, to peek at the famous old Dutch tiles and carved and painted house fronts.

I left with the gift of the feminists of the town, six specimen white orchids twisted in pink crepe paper and tied with gold cord, saying a last good-by to San Salvador, which is known all over the world under the name of the province, Bahia.

An Exclusive Interview

It was the next stop, in Aracaju, that Mr. Lopez and I discussed Pan-American politics.

It certainly was what is called an "exclusive interview," this talk between a coming South American President and a North American "perodista" on a float in the middle of a river, with an airship being refuelled as nonchalantly as though it were an automobile at a filling station on Main Street anywhere.

"Since the Montevideo conference friendliness is greater between the United States and the Latin-American countries," said Mr. Lopez, "but not between the Latin-American countries themselves."

He complimented the United States on its "new approach" to the southern countries and added, "it is the first time in this century that the United States has shown a proper regard for the independence of South American countries." And he criticized the larger South American countries for "being too busy getting honors for themselves to accord the proper courtesies to the little countries on the continent."

Another Reception Committee

At Maceio where coconut palms fringe the shore there was another committee of feminists, this time with a huge bouquet of pink roses, a number of pamphlets on their activities, an address describing their social work and an urgent invitation to let the plane go on without me.

Receife, another town like San Salvador to be widely known by the name of its province, Pernambuco, is the great sugar export center. There were swimming parties all along the beach, coconut groves in the sand, and rows and rows of prosperous cream-colored houses with flat red roofs. But the airplane passengers probably remember Receife best, because there the hot drinks served without charge at each stop of the plane are supplemented by pitchers of iced limeade.

Natal is the great flying center of the world, I was reminded when at this port the former Governor of the Province of Rio Grande do Norte came out to meet me. Mr. Juvenale Lamartine gave the vote to the women of his Province, the first equal suffrage to be granted in Brazil. Here it was that I had a cable from the town of Fortaleza, the second night's stop, a message in mixed English and Portuguese to give "welcoming salutations," and to announce "a solemn session in your homage." The Lindberghs landed at Natal and this is the port for French and German transatlantic fliers.

At Areia Branca, which is a "buoy" stop with no float, Señora Lopez and I sat on the tail of the plane enjoying the breeze and laughing at the people who had told us it would be hot in northern Brazil.

Tribute to the Monitor

And then we were down at Fortaleza for the most amazing welcome in my entire experience. The feminists were there, Adelia de Albuquerque Moraes and her daughter, Berenice, Alba Valdes and Henriqueta Galeno with an automobile in which I was driven in state to the hotel. A whole quarter of the front page of the evening's newspaper had been given over to a description of the importance and prestige of that "great newspaper of North America, The Christian Science Monitor," and to my work for the feminist cause, and I was told that at 8:30 o'clock there would be a meeting.

There had been two days of flying with calls both mornings to start at 4 o'clock but who could disappoint such preparations? And at 8:30 o'clock I was walking across the plaza on the way to the meeting. The hall was filled and still they came, the people of Fortaleza to welcome a stranger. They came until every corner of the room was filled with standees and then there were speeches, a greeting from the leading newspaper man of Fortaleza and a poetic offering from Berenice Moraes, telling me that the province of Ceara was the first to free slaves in Brazil thereby meriting the name "land of light," and of the legendary native princess whose people used to break arrows with the foreigners who came, smilingly welcoming them.

The "arrow" which was broken for me was a bouquet of huge lavender orchids, 200 of them filling both arms. After my reply the people of Fortaleza walked back with me through the streets, a lengthening guard of honor which stood before the hotel so long as I remained in view.

Come to Brazil of the Amazon

Not such an early start this morning. We could sleep until 5 o'clock, the captain said. And then we were driving down to the sand dunes where the ancient first city of Fortaleza is buried for archæologists to dig up some day.

The first rain in three years had washed out a bridge and the captain led the way for the passengers to walk over it instead of trusting to driving on the temporary road. Yesterday he made the driver of the motorbus slow down, saying as he did so that the air is as safe for travel as the sea or the land but that the air less than the sea or the land tolerates incompetence. If everybody could see the safety measures taken, there would be no fear of flying. And then we are again in the plane. The steward comes along and takes from me the orange I am peeling with the stern reproof, "Don't you ever do that again. When you want something you are to call me." Certainly never was travel made so easy and so comfortable.

We are down at Camocim, Amarracao, and San Luis, tropical looking towns along a shore which has flattened out in the last few hours.

And then we came to Belem, another town which is rarely called by its own name, but by its province, Para. We have left the Brazil of the coast and we have come to the Brazil of the Amazon.

Greeted Monitor Air Traveler

Left—Keystone. Right—The Christian Science Monitor

Personages in South American Affairs

Left—Alfonso Lopez, Next President of Colombia. Right—Donna Bertha Lutz, Leader of Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women.

New State in China Denied

NANKING, China, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Governor of Sinkiang Province, on the eastern border of China, telegraphed the National Government today denying establishment of an alleged Independent Government. Dispatches from Moscow last week reported formation of the new state. Nanking officials said then that following Mohammedan outbreaks Sinkiang officials refused to obey Nationalist Government orders.

Radio Appeal for 'T' Trees Brings in Forest of Replies

District of Columbia Can Choose Tamarack or Tamarind or Even Terpnophyllum for Its Tree Street From List Received

The invitation proffered by the Monitor's Saturday evening news radiocaster for listeners to suggest names of trees beginning with "T" to help District of Columbia officials complete an alphabetical series of "tree" streets, is bearing a bumper crop of replies.

Mr. E. A. Dent, district surveyor, has been thinking up names for streets in a new development out beyond the Washington zoo. He wants to identify the section by means of botanical labels. To avoid confusion, he wants a variety of names to permit alphabetical order in this suburban section.

But he's stuck on the "T." He has thought of Teakwood and Teaberry, but he is not satisfied.

Suggestions have poured into Station WBZ and the Monitor editorial department from persons in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Nova Scotia and Pennsylavania. The letters have been carefully scanned and the suggestions set down in tabular form. None of the respondents votes for Mr. Dent's arboreal candidates.

Out of the 200 or so "votes" cast thus far the hardy tamarack is leading with 30 votes. Three other candidates are tied for second place with 14 votes each. They are the tamarind, "tropical tree," tulip and tupelo.

A Wellesley Farms inhabitant submits 53 "T" trees. Tamarack and tamarind are included in the list, but most of the names suggested probably would tend to discourage prospective homesteaders from settling on that particular street. Terpnophyllum, trichospermum, and thymelaceæ are just a few that would make good Latin scholars out of people in T Street.

A Springfield writer favors the tamarack because "it is found in both the East and West" and "would be fairly representative for the name of a street in the capital of the country."

This lacy evergreen is mentioned in Longfellow's poem of Hiawatha:

Give me of your roots, O Tamarack!
Of your fibrous roots, O Larch-tree!

According to Webster the name is of Indian origin.

Another Springfield resident favors the tacmahac, a form of balsam, even though Washington already may have a Balsam Street. "The differing names," says the writer, "will not confuse the mail carrier or the brush salesman."

From Milton comes a vote for the tupelo tree, an Indian name, for what Americans often call the sour gum tree—because "Tupelo Street is more pleasing to the ear than Teaberry Street."

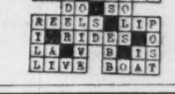
A high school student in Thompsonville, Conn., submits "trillium," the name of "one of our rare and beautiful wild flowers." Trillium street conveys a trilly sound, an ideal name for a suburban conductor to roll his tongue around.

Lenin's Widow Praises Stalin Before Congress

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP)—A rumored political coldness for several years between Mr. Joseph Stalin and the widow of Nikolai Lenin, the man he succeeded as leader of Soviet Russia, seemed to have disappeared entirely, Jan. 28, judging by her participation in the All-Union Party Congress.

The widow, known throughout Soviet Russia simply as "Krupskaya," her maiden name, not only is sitting with Mr. Stalin on the presidium, or ruling body, of the congress now in session—an honor accorded to only a chosen few—but she has made a speech praising highly the conduct of the country's affairs by the man to whom Lenin's mantle fell.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word



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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Shopping for the Trip South

Cruise and Shore Clothes That Are Rustles of Spring

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SOME adventurers into literature prefer to skip the preface and embark at once on the high seas of imagination. But those adventurers who plan an actual cruise will find the preface—that is the preliminary shopping—highly exciting and essential to the comfort of the voyage and the joy of life in the resorts which are its goal.

It is well to provide oneself with two traveling suits. Among the most attractive and unusual suits seen in New York department stores was a four-piece beige tweed in a diagonal weave flecked with bright red and bright blue. The full-length coat of the same material was lined with the red and there was also a jacket of this color which could substitute for the coat in warm regions or add to the coat's warmth in cold ones. The blue of the tweed was taken up by the blouse of solid-color crêpe. A sheer wool jacket suit in an apple-green novelty weave was at once more conservative and more dainty, and very smart in cut and detail. It lent itself to a variety of blouses, from pure white to the plaids, stripes and figures which are all good.

Although long coats accompany many of the cruise suits, an odd coat is almost essential, too. These are made with ample, informal lines, of wool mixtures and also of fancy cottons. They may show considerable intricacy in their seaming and detail and they take much interest in pockets, which are inserted, perhaps, into some banding or strapping or which may be boldly placed, assuming an unusual shape, such as a double triangle or a tilted half-circle. Cuffs, too, are often imaginatively designed, a double effect being popular and button trimmings. For buttons are a favorite embellishment this season. Fancy jackets in many-colored nubby cotton fabrics are also popular.

All-Day Informality

The spectator-sports dress is important on shipboard and at the resorts. An attractive material is the pure Japanese silk called end-on-end, which launders well and comes in all those "dirty" pastels which are giving decks and beaches the aspect of permanent sunrises or sunsets. The adjective seems unfortunate. Dusty they may appear and softly faded but certainly not soiled.

Cordlessé cotton is a favorite fabric as are all sorts of cotton meshes and lacy effects, some of which present the appearance of having been embroidered and some of which really have been. "Acetates" are much used. This term refers to a series of fabrics woven or knit from a man-made yarn which uses as a basis cotton linters and wood-pulp. Such frocks have the oddest little jackets, one scarcely knows whether to call them jackets, capes, yokes or stoles. Often very simply cut, they are nevertheless intricately draped through some ingenious turn or twist. Sometimes they suggest at the back the monk's cowl and in front the chasuble; but more often they express purely the genius of the Rue de la Paix or Fifth Avenue!

Daytime skirts are straight with the necessary fullness introduced with pleats.

When Needles Click

Knit goods are admirably adapted to cruise and resort wear. They may be hand- or machine-knit, but the difference between the two is more obvious this season than ever before. This difference, however, does not always involve inferiority in charm, for some of the machine stitches are extremely interesting. In both, checkerboard effects are worked out in a delightful confusion of colors and lacy effects give great daintiness.

Several department stores feature their special-order department in hand-knits. One of them presents the customer with, as it were, a horizontally striped sash, made up of all the prevailing colors, which serves as a palette from which she may choose the combinations which she desires. The ready-made models can be modified to her liking by altered neck lines and details, as well as colors. This same store puts all its hand-knit skirts on elastic waistbands and so shapes the skirts that they may be reversed from front to back and from back to front on alternate days to prevent bulging.

Knit suits are usually in three pieces, with a straight skirt, natty jacket, and surplice blouse with a purled hip band or waistband. The dresses often have yokes knit in rather large open patterns and are tapered at the waist by purling. Among the yarns used for knit goods, alpaca, a combination of silk and wool best holds the shape of the garment.

Although such colors as lipstick-red, apple-green, gold, chartreuse, aqua, robins-egg-blue, yellow, rose, mauve and the faded pastel tones are charming in youthful styles, the matron is better served by darker colors. Some of these offer her delightful combinations, such as brown, royal-blue and beige; bottle-green, wine and gray; oxford and rust.

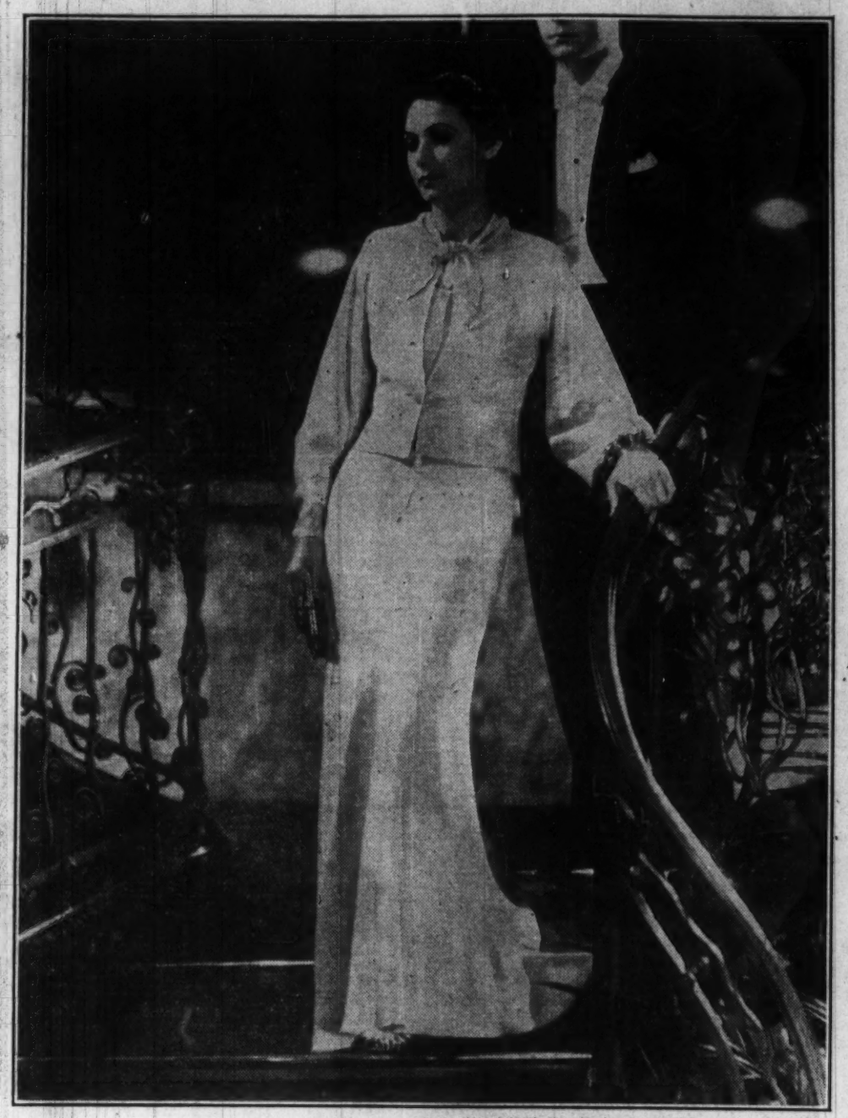
New Trends

Pool and beach clothes present more choice this season to conservative women than has been the case for some time. Swimming suits of gay fabrics may be had with little attached skirts and moderately low backs. Accompanying coats, capes and tunics are smartly styled. Pajama suits which can be put on over swimming suits and shorts are essential both on board ship and at resorts for anyone who enters into either water or land sports.

Dinner dress on the boat is usually tailored in style and may add a severe little jacket, as is the case in the illustration. At the resorts, evening styles burst into frills, ruffles and trains. Taffetas, printed and plain satins, organza, honeycomb organdy, shallis and flowered voiles are all in the running. Schiaparelli's fishtails, which are supposed to derive from the bustles of the '90's, but which, in reality, are ruffles running perpendicularly up the back of the skirt and standing out their full width, usually in two more or less parallel rows, are the newest mode for the skirts of evening frocks.

Courtesy of Bonwit-Teller, New York to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Deck Coat in White Chinchilla or Flannel, to Wear Over Shorts or a Bathing Suit. The Middy Blouse Effect Is Smart. And Notice the Tilted Pockets, the Flared Cuffs, and the Fact That the Garment Slips Over the Head. Offered by Bonwit-Teller.



By Arthur O'Neill, New York—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pastel Dinner Suit for Cruise Wear

Available in Aqua, Citron, Bubble-Pink and White, This Costume Is Made of Coribba, a Seraceta Fabric. The Set-in Neckerchief Yoke Drapes Softly. The Jacket Is Slightly Nipped in at the Waist and Is Fastened With a Mannish Link Button. When the Jacket Is Removed a Frock Is Revealed Molded on a Princess Line with a High Neck Draped at the Front and Cut Into a V Décolletage at the Back. The Skirt Is Slightly Trained. Shown by Arnold Constable & Co., New York.

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Ensemble of Woven Checked White Organdy, Worn with a Gay Flowered Sash, and Complemented by Jewels Designed to Match the Sash, by Theodore A. Kohn & Son. Seen at Jay-Thorpe's. Right—Two-Piece Sports Frock of Novelty Striped Seersucker, Red, Blue, Yellow and White, With Contrasted Colored Cord Lacings. In the Southern Resort Collections of Jay-Thorpe.

Tired of Winter Vegetables?

If They Seem 'Samey' Try These Dutch Recipes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

De Bilt, Holland

IN THE matter of cooking vegetables, Dutch cooks can teach us much; for cooking winter vegetables, which can be so "samey," they seem to know countless recipes. Here are some which will delight many housewives:

Red Cabbage—Two Recipes

(Roode Kool)

Wash and shred
1 red cabbage. Plunge it into a pan containing sufficient boiling water to prevent burning, with
2 sour apples cored and sliced but not peeled. Simmer till tender, then add
1 level dessert spoon of lard,
pinch of salt,
1 tablespoon of white sugar, and sufficient
Vinegar to impart a piquant flavor. Bring to the boil, drain and serve very hot.

(Boer Kool)

Wash thoroughly
1 kale and plunge into a pan of boiling water. Simmer till tender. Drain and put through a mincing machine. Mix with
1 cup of rich gravy, or 1 tablespoonful of butter, or bacon dripping. Turn into a fireproof dish and cover with
Potatoes, boiled and mashed with a little butter. (Cold potatoes left from the previous day will do.) Bake in a hot oven till potato is browned.

White Cabbage

(Witte Kool)

Prepare cabbage as in previous recipe by simmering until tender (allow 20 minutes). Allow to cool and then cut it up finely. Stir in and mix well
1 tablespoon of melted butter,
1 egg, beaten.
Salt and pepper to taste and
1 cup of milk.
Put the mixture into a well-buttered fireproof dish and cover with
1 cup bread-crumbs and dot with small pieces of butter. Bake for ½ an hour.

Turnip With Golden Sauce

(Raap Met Gouden Saus)

This recipe may be used for white or yellow turnip. Pare, dice and cook in boiling salted water until tender,
1 large turnip. Drain. (The liquor can be saved for soup stock). While the vegetable is cooking prepare the following sauce:
Mash the yolks only of
2 hard-boiled eggs. Beat this with
2 tablespoons of butter and
2 tablespoons of flour. Add gradually
1½ cups of boiling milk, and cook all in a double boiler until smooth and thick. Add
1 teaspoon of salt and a
Sprinkle of pepper. Add the cooked turnip. Heat thoroughly and remove from the fire. Add
¾ teaspoon of lemon juice or vinegar and serve immediately.

Beet Root

(Bieten)

Peel, slice, and place in a fireproof dish
6 or 8 medium sized beets. Add
¾ cup of water and
1 tablespoon of butter. Sprinkle with
¾ teaspoon of salt. Cover the dish with a firmly fitting cover and bake in a pre-heated oven for two hours.

Celery With Brussels Sprouts

(Selderij Met Spruitjes)

Remove the outside leaves from, and allow to soak in cold salted water for a few minutes.
4 cups of Brussels sprouts. Drain and cook in boiling salted water for 20 minutes. Meanwhile melt
3 tablespoons of butter to which add
1½ cups of diced celery and cook slowly for five minutes. Mix
3 tablespoons of flour to a cream with a little water and pour over it
1½ cups of boiling milk. Add this to the butter and celery. Bring to boiling point. Add the Brussels sprouts. Season with
Salt and
Pepper. Serve very hot.

Brussels Sprouts With Chestnuts

(Spruitjes Met Kastanjes)

Remove the outside leaves from, and allow to soak in cold salted water for a few minutes
4 cups of Brussels sprouts. Drain and cook in boiling salted water for 20 minutes. At the same time boil until tender in water to cover
4 cups of chestnuts. When the nuts are done drain and remove the skins. Drain the sprouts and mix them, without crushing, with the chestnuts. Serve at once.

ALBERTA PROCTOR.

From Our Readers

Transparent Book Covers

New Orleans, La.

Dear Friends:

I have quite a few books in cloth bindings, and as it is necessary to keep them out on the desk or tables because they are in constant use, I found the wear on them more than the blues and greens of their "coats" could stand and still remain pretty. To cover them with heavy paper or goods of some kind would make them ugly, hide their attractive colors, also cause them to be clumsy to stand between book-ends.

Not long ago I discovered that cellophane would make splendid covers for the books. It is quite durable, and adds nothing to the bulk. Being transparent instead of hiding the lovely and attractive covers or the titles, all was plainly visible, even to adding a beautiful sheen to the appearance of the books. Leather books, of course, can be covered likewise.

This finding has added so much joy in connection with the use of my books, and I have had so many helpful suggestions come to me through the pages of the Monitor, I felt that I would like to share this with other readers of our newspaper.

(Miss) B. O. J.

And the Chickens Benefit

The cleaning of cooking utensils used for deep fat frying, such as codfish balls and doughnuts, has always been to me a mean task. But here is an idea which now saves me work. As soon as the hot fat is poured out I sprinkle the pan thickly with flour and I then feed this mixture to our chickens. So we have a two-way benefit—in fact, a three-way, as this plan saves our drain pipes as well.

(Mrs.) M. O. W., Hempstead, L. I.

Stamping a Lot of Mail

At a time when there is much mail to be stamped and no sponge is at hand, I use my soap dish and wet a face cloth and fold it up to a small square or so, and stamping letters becomes much easier.

(Miss) M. S. A., New York City.

Behavior in Public Places

Etiquette in Daily Living—12

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN BOOKS on etiquette the chapters dealing with behavior in public often bristle with a formidable array of "don'ts." This is probably because, as Edith Ordway puts it, "The test of the depths of one's courtesy is found in one's attitude to strangers and the public at large." ("Etiquette of Today.") Real affection for our loved ones keeps a check on us in our home life; self-respect and the desire to put the best foot forward is a warning to us among our friends and social acquaintances; expediency bids us watch our step in business relationships; but among strangers the lid is off, so to speak. One need only watch himself to see how true this is.

The woman's shoe department of a large city store which caters in general to a cheap trade has built up a remarkable patronage among a high class clientele.

When No Rules Are Needed

In speaking of his business success the manager said, "I instruct all my sales people to treat every woman who enters the department as if she were his mother or sister."

A successful professional woman, who is an ardent lover of home, once said that in her daily contacts she thinks of everyone whom she meets as a guest in her home and extends to him (at least mentally) the hospitality which she would offer if he were actually within her four walls. If we could all take the attitude of these two people and make up our minds to treat everyone whom we meet as a dear relative or valued friend, our stock in public manners would take an immediate jump without any definite rules of technic. Such rules anyway only help us permanently if the foundation of brotherly love is securely established.

Below are given various public occasions in which the average person often finds himself and by which therefore he can measure not only his adherence to the technic of good manners but of kindly consideration for others also. It might not be a bad idea for us all to check these over every night for a week or a month and give ourselves an honest credit rating as to what we think our manners in public are really worth.

Before presenting these special exhibits it might be helpful to ponder a few fundamental "don'ts," gleaned from the many, which are applicable to public behavior in general.

Never make yourself conspicuous or do anything to attract attention to yourself.

Never do anything that is offensive to others.

Never take more than your share of anything, in any way, for any reason.

Now for the exhibits.

Exhibit A—On the Street

It is kind to trot with the crowd when on the street. For instance, one doesn't dally, or saunter, or much less blockade the way in a fast moving crowd.

A poor life this if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare,

urges the poet pleadingly. Of course he is right. A poor life, indeed, if one could never take time to stop and stare in an art gallery, for instance; or in the woods in the springtime when there are a thousand marvels to see; or on a lonely road when one reaches the crest of a hill and the glory of the setting sun bursts on his enchanted eyes. But on crowded thoroughfares etiquette bids us be on our way, whatever the attraction may be.

One, of course, does not zigzag his way like a poorly piloted car so that the one behind has no chance to pass. It is kind, moreover, to step aside and make way for a person who is obviously in a hurry for some special reason—to catch a car or bus, for instance. In a jam one doesn't elbow his neighbor or otherwise mistreat him and by all means he keeps to the proper side of the walk. In heavy traffic jams people in big cities would avoid much unnecessary confusion by obeying this simple rule. Don't walk three or four abreast, monopolizing the walk, engrossed in your own affairs. Don't pass directly in front of someone coming toward you. A little foresight will enable you to make a courteous detour.

A gentleman walking with a lady keeps to the curb side. In walking with two he still keeps his position. He never walks between them. He does not propel a woman across the street by using her elbow as a handle. Authorities differ somewhat as to just how much a man is privileged to assist a woman. One writer says, "The rule not to touch is the best general rule." ("Vogue's Book of Etiquette"). According to Emily Post, "Etiquette does NOT permit a gentleman to take a lady's arm!"

Exhibit B—in Elevators

It is courteous to designate one's floor upon entering an elevator. Some operators call for this. But if one happens to be carried by his floor he doesn't abuse the operator but gets out at the first station quietly and rides down. In the future he is more alert to speak distinctly and in time. One faces the door and tries to be as inconspicuous as possible. Etiquette demands that one be good-humored in an elevator but never exuberantly chummy or chatty. Men and women don't grumble or look sulky however much they are wedged in and they don't (women especially) indulge in enthusiastic good-bys if one is left behind or gets off first. The rule is, "the less said, the better."

In crowded office building elevators it is almost impossible for a man packed in tight to find a place for his hat other than his head, and some authorities countenance his keeping his hat on because of necessity. However, when an elevator is not crowded and when women are present men are often seen removing their hats and good usage still seems to point this way. Certainly in hotel or club elevators or others of a social or semisocial nature he will do so.

It is friendly for those who have offices in a building to greet the operators with a "good-morning" and bid them "good-night" at the end of the day. But one wouldn't chat promiscuously or joke familiarly with them. They have their work to do and be accorded consideration for dignity of this work. Also, the place is too public for aimless or conspicuous chatting.

[These articles, of which there are 25, are running on Wednesdays.]

Programs in Specialized Clubs

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE course of our recent visits to different clubs we entered a cheerful club room one afternoon to find ourselves surrounded by small tables all of which were laid with silver and dishes, as though they were arranged for a party. We soon discovered that we were attending a meeting of a home economics group who were considering "Attractive and Satisfying Sunday Night Suppers at Small Cost."

All of the tables had very simple schemes of decoration, but they were all most attractive.

The program consisted of experiences and suggestions given by the members, without benefit of a speaker.

There were but two rules for the members: No one was to speak more than five minutes, and each one was to present a menu which would serve eight people at a cost of not more than $1. This price was to include also the decorations.

* * *

Some of the programs which these women have enjoyed are: "Leisure Togetherness"—Isn't that a thought-provoking topic?—"How to Safeguard Individuality in a Large Family," "Mother's Day Off," and "The Business Girl and Her Home." We were told that this last topic had brought out so many ideas about what should be expected, in the home, of a wage-earning daughter, that a young business woman from a neighboring city, who was a stranger to all of them, and whose opinions would, consequently, not be colored by personal considerations, had been asked to speak to them on the subject.

This group is not forgetting the large affairs of state and nation, but they are "strengthening the foundations."

Another specialized group was one that had grown out of a press and publicity department of a club. It was called the Writer's Club.

As we entered the hotel room where the meeting was being held it looked more like a classroom than the meeting place of a club. Tables in different parts of the room held placards on which were printed, "Features," "Essays," "Poetry," and "Fiction."

Surrounding each table was a group of about 15 people all eagerly discussing, under the direction of a leader, the particular form of writing in which they were especially interested. Later chairs were arranged for an open forum, and some work of members was read.

* * *

We stepped in on another specialized group and heard a very interesting paper given by one of the members on "How to Use Seed Catalogues." This was a garden club which we later learned was an outgrowth of a conservation committee in a departmental club.

Our visits had taught us at least one thing, namely, that many specialized clubs had their origin in departments of other clubs. A club which carries on the work of several departments offers, to the untrained woman, a splendid opportunity to find the subject which most appeals to her. When she has discovered that, she will continue to study, and to work through groups which specialize in her chosen field, until she becomes fairly proficient in the subject. Again indicating that women's clubs are the average woman's college.

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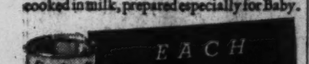

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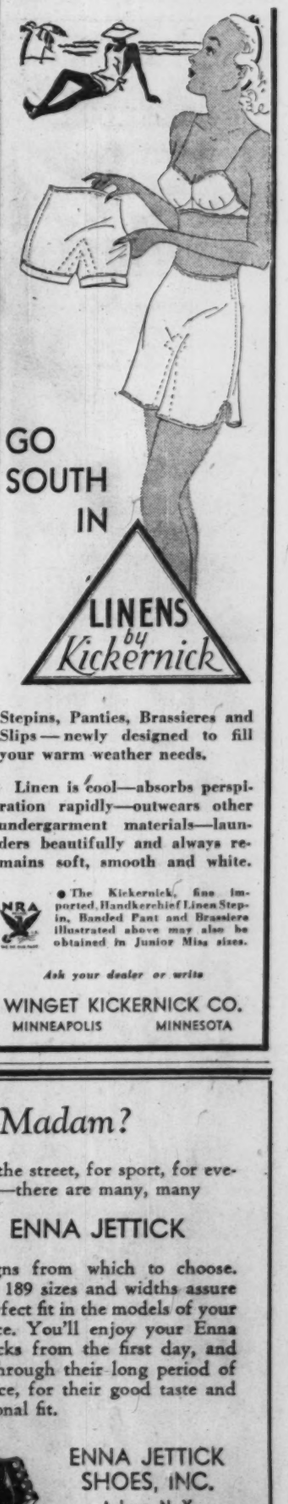

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The Home Forum

The Waters of Asia

All on a golden afternoon full leisurely we glide,
For little oars with little skill, by little hands are plied.

LEWIS CARROLL'S lines may have been written of the Thames above Oxford, but for me they describe just as well an afternoon when we went out to explore the "Sweet Waters of Asia."

Who, in England, could envisage the possibility of setting off for the continent of Asia in a rowing boat? Yet that is what we did one golden afternoon, and the journey was neither hazardous nor toilsome. After half an hour's cruise down the Bosporus from Constantinople (or should I give it its modern name of Istanbul?) one comes to the half-ruined towers of Rumeli Hissar, or the "Castle of Europe." A little Turkish village straggles up the hillside behind it and back of the village a little villa stands in a garden of cherry blossom and magnolia. The nightingales were already singing there, although it was only April, and I had been specially invited to hear them. So far as I remember, the nightingales that day did not perform according to schedule; but what matter! Nightingales can be heard elsewhere, and as compensation I had the opportunity of visiting the "Sweet Waters of Asia."

We stepped into our boat from the quay of Rumeli Hissar, and a stalwart Turkish boatman plied the oars and pulled us across the choppy waters of the Bosporus. Two American children from the villa chartered to him in Turkish, which I, an inarticulate English visitor, was wholly unable to follow. Jim launched his model yacht and tried to sail it from our boat, but the waves soon capsized it and he had to wait until we reached the quiet waters of the river before he was successful.

The Castle of Asia, Anadolu Hissar, rose before us, guarding the opposite side of the straits, and we set our course toward it. Up and down the blue channel of the Bosporus swung the flights of small dark-colored birds which always haunt these waters. Some say that they are the embodiment of the slaves who formerly, in chains and weariness, rowed the great galleys up the straits, and who are now free to fly at liberty where once they toiled in pain. A more romantic story tells of a lady who intrusted her love letters to these winged messengers until one day one of the letters was lost in the waters. Since that day, according to the legend, the birds have flown hither and yon seeking for the lost treasure.

Soon we reached the opposite shore and, passing under a bridge, we began to ascend the river which flowed down a grassy valley between hillsides covered with daisies and tall cypress trees. Here the stream wound among orchards, where the first flush of apple blossom showed pink beneath the brown stems. The waters of Asia may have been sweet, but they were certainly muddy; and the banks were the favorite habitat of certain mud turtles which came out from their holes in the bank to bask in the sun on some protruding foothold of earth or sticks. The children related how they had once caught nine in one day; but either the turtles were more wakeful that afternoon, or we were not so skillful, for we never succeeded in slipping up behind one quietly enough to grasp it before it slid off into the water. Kingfishers are said to be seen along the banks, but these too remained a fable. Only the tall cypresses on the hillsides stood sentinel around us, and massive sycamores and plane trees rose from the velvety smooth grass of the meadows.

We drifted down the winding river, idly chasing Jim's yacht as it flopped from one bank to the other, and munching the biscuits which Joy had provided for our tea. Then we climbed the hillsides to gather bunches of pink primroses, growing out of the red earth in the shelter of the hedges. At home in England, I remembered, children would be picking the creamy white ones. Except for the color, how little difference there was! I might almost have been wandering down a Sussex lane. The strange continent of Asia seemed to welcome us with friendly and familiar face.

R. B. E.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

An Unpremeditated Excursion

A very special friend of the Brownings was Harriet Hosmer, a young American girl already winning fame as a sculptor. At this time she was living up on the Bellosguardo with Isa Blagden, another intimate Browning friend, and frequently coming down to breakfast with still another,—the Anne Jameson who had nearly collapsed with incredulous amazement that day in Paris about eight years before when she had suddenly encountered the invalid she had left at the last gasp in London now jaunting across Europe as Mrs. Robert Browning. Now in Florence the still active Mr. Browning would sometimes walk up the hill to meet Hattie walking down.

One bright summer morning Harriet expressed a longing to ride in a donkey cart. "So you shall," promptly responded the chivalrous Robert, for at that moment he spied Girolomo, the vendor who brought vegetables to Casa Guidi. The amiable Italian readily lent them his caretta and they climbed aboard the rickety contraption. But no sooner had they taken possession than the wily burro made a headlong dash, not for town, but for the country vineyard which was his home. This unpremeditated and precarious excursion finally landed them breathless and disheveled at the villa, where Girolomo's wife apologized for the wicked beast and scolded him volubly. That only made the escapade the more amusing to the frolickers, and consoled them for having to walk the whole long way home.

Back at last, very late for breakfast, they were met by a worried Ba who wondered what in the world the scamps had been up to. "Not a word," warned Robert, until they had had something to eat. And after that, still not a word, while he went off on a mysterious errand to the kitchen. Returning presently laden with all kinds of fruits and vegetables, he rigged up an improvised cart out of the library furniture, into which he and Harriet clambered and gave their audience a lively replica of their adventure; Robert clattering his feet in a good imitation of donkey hoofs, hurling fierce invectives at the runaway animal, and strewing oranges and broccoli all over the floor.

"Robert, are you out of your mind?" cried Elizabeth.

"Not more than usual, Ba," he replied, going on with his show.

At the conclusion of the pantomime—a direct descendant of his father's "Siege of Troy" years before—Robert remarked with great satisfaction as he looked at his wife convulsed with merriment, "Nothing does Ba so much good as a good laugh, and I will set this down as the laugh of her life."—From "Two Poets, a Dog and a Boy," by FRANCES THERESA RUSSELL. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Shepherdess," by Jean François Millet

Hazlitt at Winterslow

Winterslow stands on a pleasant ridge not many miles from Salisbury, and on previous visits to the district the map had invited me to see this village where William Hazlitt lived. The London highway escapes Winterslow upon the north. It trots on easier level to save its breath from sharper hills, and a quiet crossroad mounts to the village through the waving grain of Wiltshire wind.

But now I thought it worth a pilgrimage to see the house of a man who had written so savagely against Gifford of the Quarterly, so prettily of sundials, and on going a journey with phrases that drew adulation from R. L. S. . . .

Is it any wonder that Hazlitt escaped as often as he could from the pot throwing of London to walk in the meadows and woods of Winterslow? And perhaps already, in the early years of his marriage, some hint was stirred by the song of birds and the swift movement of the clouds—a hint that the English roads and taverns, the play of light and shadow, hunger and fatigue and thirst, old books and older recollection, would be the inspiration of his future pen, and that this softer meditation would make him famous when Bourbons and Jacobins had been forgotten.

"He who lives wisely to himself and to his own heart," he wrote, "looks at the busy world through the loopholes of retreat, and does not want to mingle in the fray. . . . He reads the clouds, he looks at the stars, he watches the return of the seasons, the falling leaves of autumn, the perfumed breath of spring, starts with delight at the note of a thrush in a copse near him, sits by the fire, listens to the moaning of the wind, pores upon a book, or discourses the freezing hours away. . . .

And now the wind that had boosted us upon the slopes, whipped our faces in descent. It was noon when at last we came panting to the Red Lion.—CHARLES S. BROOKS, in "Roads to the North." (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

Santos Bay

LESS than one hundred years ago, a group of French painters made a courageous declaration: They would leave Paris with all its distractions and go into the country to paint. They had grown wearied with painting the same elegant ladies and gentlemen, wearing finery and surrounded by splendor. Not all beauty is to be found amidst city folk who do not roughen their hands with toil.

These painters discovered what they considered beauty in the countryside; they wanted to paint the verdant foliage of the trees, the great depths of the skies, the silvery streams, and the grazing cattle. They decided to settle down in Barbizon, a little village near the Forest of Fontainebleau.

While most of the Barbizon painters were interested in the subject of the outdoors, one of them, Jean François Millet, chose to depict the people who lived in this environment, his imagination being stirred by peasant life. In his pictures we may see vast stretches of country, haystacks, bundles of wheat, luminous twilight skies; but these are only details, secondary to the human subjects in the foreground.

Millet considered that there was great beauty in their forms, despite the fact they were bent and twisted in toil; in their tawny features he discovered a certain calm, sometimes even a radiance. Their clothes, made of coarse homespun, were frayed and worn. Their hats were not meant to frame the face modishly, but to protect the head from the heat of the sun. Their shoes were clumsy wooden clogs. Certainly there was nothing in this costume to make the peasant handsome. Whatever beauty he possessed was expressed in his character.

Jean François Millet diminished the coarseness of the homespun, softened the hardness of the hands with a sensitive and sympathetic brush. He did not misrepresent the peasant or try to gloss over his awkwardness; he merely exhibited him in his supreme moment, when he seemed at one with the tranquilizing surroundings in which he worked and lived. These people were so close to the soil that they were part of it. For Millet, a poet and a friend of man, it was not difficult to bring about harmony betwixt the peasants in his pictures and the background of nature against which they were mounted. D. A.

ON THIS Brazilian coast, the sea has no doubt of its own power.

The ship rolls its way along the heavy swell, so close to shore that the passengers can see the fishermen's children in front of their thatched houses and the canoes drawn up out of reach of the waves; yet the surge sways and swings with the motion of deep water, and the waves rise and crash into foam at the foot of crumbling granite cliffs. Nor is the land more hesitant. Almost from the edge of the water it rises in an unbroken flat-topped barrier of dark green forest and dark granite three thousand feet high, the Serra do Mar, and down its bare faces of rock water from the eternal Brazilian rains sweeps in lashing white horsetails of foam. In between the mountains and the sea lie the ancient battlegrounds, isolated peaks and humps and points of rock, all that the sea has left; and at the foot of the cliffs there stretches a level swamp of silt which the land has reconquered from the sea. Sometimes, where the hills project farthest, there is no swamp; again, where they retreat, the swamp is many miles deep. And in the deepest of these swamps, amid a cluster of outlying hills, stands Santos, a flat line of buildings with tiled roofs red against the intense green of the hills. The ship rounds the point, turns into the river-mouth and slides past the long, long line of wharves; and the smell of green coffee, bitter and aromatic, creeps out across the water to meet it.

From the warehouses of the wharves cantering three-mule carts rattle up the cobbled streets; a little engine clangs up the railway to the warehouse door, where a line of men is unloading bags from a truck, trotting across the sleeve of blinding sunlight and disappearing into the scented darkness of the shed. Many races are busy there—swarthy, shaggy-haired south Italians, burly Portuguese with bare tawny arms shining with sweat, tall Negroes with long catlike muscles and velvety black skins. Beyond the warehouse a ship is loading, and humming belts of canvas carry the stream of bags out of the warehouse, across the decks and down into the holds.

* * *

Farther on a ship is loading bananas, a chain of canvas pockets creeping up its steep black side and down into the frozen black depths of the hold; and in the barge which lies alongside, a gang of men swing the green bunches to each other and fill the unfolding pockets as they rise. A motor boat chugs across the bay, appearing unexpectedly from one of the tidal channels in the mangrove swamp on the other bank, and swings a string of barges alongside the ship, ready for their turn in the unloading. For that swamp beyond the empty seaplane hangars is not the desolate waste that it appears. It is a maze of channels between sleek clay banks on which orange and blue land-crabs sidle with a harsh rustling among the raised mangrove roots, arched like gigantic brown spiders. Dugout canoes are everywhere—men stripping mangrove-bark for the tanneries, others gliding past with fruit for the market, driving along with curious paddles having concave pointed blades, others drifting at their fishing for the silvery *tainha* mullet which now are leaping and splashing in the ecstasy of the spawning season.

Through the swamp railways with wooden rails run down to little docks, cribbed with palm trunks, and show vistas of stumpy banana trees with heavy bunches that reach almost to the ground. Wherever a strip of soil stands above tide-level, it is planted with bananas and the heavy clay, inky-black from centuries of rotting mangrove leaves, is netted with deep ditches, the earth from which is spread over the surface of the land. And it is on the basis of these almost inexhaustible clays that the Santos banana business has been built up. Today when the ship is loading, the swamp for thirty miles around the town is stirring with activity—men with sickles slashing down the fruit, others backing the bunches to the light railways, barges being loaded, and the launches maneuvering them down the shallow winding rivers and channels and across the bay where great gray porpoises lounge through the tepid brackish water. And the end of this activity is the loading at the ship's side, the rhythmic swing of the men, the clanking of the elevators, the glare of the sun upon the blistering iron deck, and the dark coolness of the refrigerated hold where in a cubist pattern of light and darkness a chain of men, whose arms swing in rippling rhythm like the legs of a centipede, passes the bunches to the stower who fills the little pens.

* * *

The busiest part of all the docks is hidden from the river, the market basin where the coasting trade ends and is assembled. Dugout canoes slip in, unload their bunches of plantains and are hauled up the sloping cobbles out of harm's way. Here is a cargo of watermelons from the American colony; and an American presides over the stall where they are sold, speaking in accents recognizably of the southern state from which his grandparents emigrated at the end of the Civil War. Around the square are stalls of fruit and vegetables, mangoes and melons, oranges and persimmons, yams, sweet potatoes, plantains and machuchu; and one entire shed is given over to poultry, to hens of indeterminate breed, to undersized white turkeys and red-faced Muscovy ducks, and to big particolored rabbits nibbling dark-eyed in their narrow pens. Here are bundles of paddles, baskets, ropes, and pottery from up the coast. Here, too, is the bird stall where song birds hang for sale in tiny cages, chaffinches and goldfinches from Portugal, blue and green and red parrots such as fly in chuckling pairs across the evening sky, sparrow-small parrakeets, green with red splashes in their wings. Here are the gorgeous tanagers, powder-blue, scarlet, bottle green or electric blue with patches of yellow and red, and the brown and gray and chestnut-breasted *sabiás* whose songs in a dew-damp Brazilian dawn are like the voices of blackbirds in an English copse or of robins chanting among American box-elders. Here are caged monkeys, like pathetic suspicious old men, sitting with arms folded and brown eyes watchful and intelligent tails curled tightly around them; and tufted marmosets from the Amazon, small as squirrels; and once in a great while an ocelot cub, golden and black, snarling uneasily behind its bars.

A small motor barge is loading for a voyage up the coast. A long plank has been laid from the cobbles to the gunwale, and along this men walk with barrels and bundles on their shoulders, teetering like birds balancing upon a swaying wire. The pile of mixed cargo lies on the cobbles, and the skipper checks the bundles as they go aboard—a bundle of boards and zinc sheets, a sack of flour for a baker at São Sebastião, a crate of hens for the third house in the cove north of Villabella da Princeza. The launch slides out to the wharf where the passengers come aboard, carrying the assorted luggage of the tropics, some bedding, a board, two pots, a swarm of children who are couched in rows upon the cover of the hatch, a family of hens tied in bundles by the legs, a small dog whose prick ears, thick fur and tightly curled tail tell of Chow ancestry.

A shower passes, furring the water to silver velvet for a moment as the boat slides across the bay, and the passengers huddle together under the scanty awning above the hatch. The launch goes out by the Bertioga Channel, the old entrance to the harbor, a winding bayou through the mangroves. Overhead an osprey flaps on his leisurely fishing, dark cormorants squat stupidly upon the posts of a fish-trap; and up from the grassy marsh that fills a flooded bend of the channel, flaps a spoonbill, his greenish horn mask and bill gleaming, his glorious pink wings startlingly bright against the black-green of the mangroves. Far ahead the surf booms over the shallow bar, and the passengers on the hatch huddle closer.

J. S. ERSKINE.

Visitor

She came from up North a bit
And I was sure
The granite of her state
Was in her heart;
Until a word flashed,
Shattering austerity,
A smile released a face
And I remembered—
Sunshine in a quarry.

MARION BROWNELL.

Italy's Hill Towns

Central Italy is the most interesting country in the world. It includes not merely Rome, that made on her seven hills for twenty centuries the history of the Aryan race, and Florence, the beautiful reviver of the race's energies and accomplishments: but it includes also that wonderful region of mountains extending between those cities for one hundred and fifty miles, reaching from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic. On the summits of those Apennines were perched the hundred cities of the Etruscans before Rome was founded, disseminating a high civilization, controlling by their powerful confederation the peninsula of Italy and the waters of the sea. . . . The hill towns did not merely give birth to the Renaissance; they bound it into the very fibres of their bodies and the principles of their existence. In due time they reflected the lives of Dante, Perugino, and Saint Francis of Assisi. Today their work for humanity is long since done; they sit upon their crags far above the shining rails that carry modern commerce, mostly deserted and crumbling to decay.

What field is there on the broad earth carrying such enticement to the traveler as this? It is not only the cradle of our civilization, but there is no field so replete with historical associations of every age. There is nowhere else such picturesqueness of scenery—the natural and the man-made side by side, intermixed through a host of centuries. Here is beauty also, the purest and original beauty of the art of the Renaissance, in the lines of countless palaces, in the glowing colors of the canvases of the early masters. And here is natural beauty, in the lovely plains which the mountains hold within their grasp,—the wondrous golden plain of Umbria, the fertile table-land of Etruria, the luxuriant Valle di Chiana, the pastoral valleys of the upper Tiber and the Arno.—From "Hill Towns of Italy," by EGERTON R. WILLIAMS JR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Daybreak at Rio de Janeiro

The ship fared onward through the night. Loftier and loftier grew the mountains. Beetling cliffs fell darkly to the sea, cloud-begirt, and seemingly void of any life. It was a wild and majestic scene, and as one stood shivering in the cool wind one felt as though one had left the tropics, as though this must be the rocky coast of Norway or of Iceland. . . .

Glittering strings of pearls lie on the water yonder, and form a dazzling wreath round the foot of the mountain. These are the lamps of the Avenida Atlantica, which every night flood the promenade of the suburb of Copacabana with a blaze of light. And now, to the right of the Sugarloaf, behind the ever-widening mouth of the entrance, one sees the city climbing the hills, glittering with innumerable lights.

The steamer drops anchor and waits for the day. In amazement one leans on the rail, gazing at all this nocturnal splendour. The breeze is warmer now; a faint odour of brine rises from the sea, and the moon sheds a long, shimmering path over the dark flood.

Reluctantly one goes to bed, and after a few short hours one is again on deck. The long rows of lights are still yonder, but in the east the heavens are growing brighter. The anchor is weighed with a rattle, a wave of foam spurts up from the propeller as it begins to revolve, and slowly the vessel forges ahead. On the left is the mighty cone of the Sugarloaf, on the right the walls of a fortress stand out on a narrow rock. Wider and wider opens the bay, and the rows of lights that skirt the shore are reflected in the water. And as though these gleaming strings of jewels were not enough, blue and red signal lamps gleam upon the water itself.

It grows lighter over the eastern range of hills, at the foot of which, facing Rio, lies the city of Nictheroy. Black and sharp the peaks and summits and ridges rise against the sky; but behind them the horizon is flushing red, and with its clear contours the landscape has a look of ineffable youth, as though it were fresh from the Creator's hand. The lights of the city are extinguished; the sun, a red ball of fire, rises above the hills. The bay is flushed with a glorious blue. . . .

The palaces of the great Exhibition with their domes and pinnacles lift from a blue-grey mist, and flush a rosy pink, until the whole shore lies like a rose-coloured ribbon along the edge of the light-blue water. Above it, in vivid contrast, looms the bluish wall of the mountain-range, bordered with a line of green, and from this range, towards the left, the Corcovado boldly uplifts its beak, while on the right the loftier peak of Tijuca rises into the heavens. As yet no details are visible, but the blank surface, with its vigorous outline, is all the more impressive.—KONRAD GUENTHER, in "A Naturalist in Brazil." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Song for Winter

I like this wintry time of year
With morning rising white and clear,
When all the ponds and puddles freeze
And hills are whitened far and near.
I like the footprints under trees
That tell of cottontails and deer;
And, oh, the distances one sees
On open wind-swept days like these!

ALLEN L. FISHER.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS well-known words,

"Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head,"

Shakespeare sets forth a widely admitted fact pertaining to common experience. Many, however, in conscientiously striving to obtain the sweetness have made the mistake of thinking it to be inscrutably contained in the adversity. Others have maintained toward the suffering, which they have believed inevitable, a disheartened, rebellious, or stoical attitude. The poet, however, was too keen an analyst of human nature to claim that it is possible to extract sweet from bitter. "Sweet are the uses," he said; it is the use men make of adversity which shows the character of their outlook beyond it, and hinders or aids their discernment of the "precious jewel" of unchanging good.

While the words of the dramatist point to an observable fact, they do not show by what means the good is to be found. In their degree his words correspond with the Scriptural proverb which goes farther and shows the place wherein alone good can be received: "The fining pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold: but the Lord trieth the hearts." The Apostle Peter stressed the spiritual rejoicing that can be maintained, "though now for a season, if need be," to use his words, "ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations: that the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honour and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ."

The use of trials is clarified through the light of Christian Science. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 66), "Trials teach mortals not to lean on a material staff,—a broken reed, which pierces the heart." This is a lesson which must be learned by all. This is the lesson before the world today for its consideration. The unstable staff of materiality on which the world has leaned has pierced its heart, and the woes of want, "ugly and venomous," are rousing many to turn from the discord and look, instead, for the "precious jewel"—the fact revealed in Christian Science that good alone is real; that God is the one true dependence.

The futile leaning on material ways and means, on this person or that, instead of relying on God, the infinite good, leads to the collapse of a mistaken trust; and well it is that this false trust be broken, that men may turn to God and, even "though now for a season, . . . in heaviness through manifold temptations," find the one indestructible substance—Mind, God. In a passage on page 22 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy explains the suffering which attends this period of turning from matter to Mind: "Waking to Christ's demand, mortals experience suffering. This causes them, even as drowning men, to make vigorous efforts to save themselves; and through Christ's precious love these efforts are crowned with success." Sweet, indeed, are "the uses" all may make of adverse conditions by turning from the suffering, as unreal because unknown to God, and finding in Him the great healer of sorrow, pain, and want.

There is nothing in personal experience or in the present world conditions which can hinder the sweet "uses of adversity" in one's turning from the fears, the worries, the sufferings of sense, and finding, through a true understanding of God and of man in His likeness, that which the human heart craves of comfort, of love, peace, and plenty. The truths of Christian Science offer to each individual, and to the world, the certain solution for all human problems.

In the many and varied experiences which to human sense seem as "the fining pot . . . for silver, and the furnace for gold," all must eventually learn the great lesson that "the Lord trieth the hearts." And as hearts are turned to God in meekness and sincerity, and purged of hate and greed and selfishness, the "precious jewel" of ever present good is discerned and appropriated in the affairs of daily living. God's providence includes unlimited supply, activity, happiness, health. True and beautiful is the infinite divine Principle, Love, which tries the human heart, that it may be purified and individual consciousness thereby fitted to behold and realize the present abundance of good. This attaining to spiritual purity requires the seeker to make "vigorous efforts" thereunto. And he finds reassurance in the words (Science and Health, p. 22): "When the smoke of battle clears away, you will discern the good you have done, and receive according to your deserving. Love is not hasty to deliver us from temptation, for Love means that we shall be tried and purified." Such are the sweet "uses of adversity" which dissolve the adversity in the realization of the present harmony of real being.

Sheltered Garden

. . . I have had enough—
border-pinks, clove-pinks, wax-lillies,
herbs, sweet-cress.

O for some sharp swish of a branch—
there is no scent of resin
in this place,
no taste of bark, of coarse weeds,
aromatic, astringent—
only border on border of scented pinks.

Have you seen fruit under cover
that wanted light—
pears wadded in cloth,
protected from the frost,
melons, almost ripe,
smothered in straw?

Why not let the pears cling
to the empty branch?
All your coaxing will only make
a bitter fruit—
let them cling, ripen of themselves,
test their own worth,
nipped, shrivelled by the frost,
to fall at last but fair
with a russet coat.

Or the melon—
let it bleach yellow
in the winter light,
even tart to the taste—
it is better to taste of frost—
the exquisite frost—
than of wadding and dead grass. . . .

—H. D., in "Collected Poems." (New York: Boni & Liveright.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Profit-Taking Takes Edge Off Price Advances

Irregular Stock Market Ends Session With Easier Tone

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Divergent trends dominated today's stock market trading. Buying flurries occurred in a number of specialties, but industrial leaders reacted to moderate profit-taking.

Firm tendencies prevailed in utilities and aircraft shares, but rails encountered some selling. U. S. Steel preferred lost 3 points, and Westinghouse, Santa Fe, U. S. Steel common and American Smelting yielded a point or so.

American Telephone was a fraction lower.

Douglas Aircraft got up around 4 points, and Union Pacific, Consolidated Gas and U. S. Pipe & Foundry were higher.

On Sidelines

Several of the more active professionals showed a disposition to step aside until more developments in the gold program are announced. There were many conjectures in the financial district as to just how soon the President would make known his first dollar devaluation figure. Several stock exchange members expressed surprise at word from Washington that the President, after all, would ask for legislation at this session of Congress for the federal regulation of the stock exchanges. It had been understood in some quarters that a control bill probably would be put over until next year with the exchange governors, in the meantime, adopting more stringent restrictions relating to margins, pools and specialists.

Bond Activity Slower

While the bond market had an evenly steady tone during the early trading today, secondary issues lacked the buoyancy and broad trading interest which characterized them yesterday.

Certain loans which pushed forward easily in the earlier buying movement appeared to meet considerable realizing, and the evidence of such selling tended to limit the activities of buyers.

High grade ratings were firm in quiet trading. U. S. Governments had further small gains, running from 4-32s to 8-32s of a point in the Treasury group.

Fractional improvement in values occurred over a fairly wide list of low-priced loans, including some obligations of the Alleghany Corporation, Chicago & North Western, Milwaukee, Southern Railway, Chile Copper, Lautaro Nitrate and Utility Power & Light.

Utilities were slightly irregular because of reactionary tendencies in some of the communications issues. Power and light classifications were gainers in many cases. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, a strong feature in recent sessions, gained a major fraction. Detroit Edison 4½s improved a little on a fair turnover. International Telephone convertibles yielded a point, and Postal Telegraph 5s slipped off half a point.

In the foreign group prices shifted narrowly under small trading. Australian 5s, German 5½s, Brazil 6½s and Japanese issues were up from fractions to around a point.

Chicago Wheat Prices Rally From Sharp Loses

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Reactionary tendencies that developed in the wheat market today carried prices downward almost 2 cents a bushel today, but late rallies overcame part of the loss.

Much of the selling came from recent buyers, and was associated with indications that after four days' upturn of prices the peak of the wheat market had been passed for at least the time being. It was figured, however, that the international wheat price on a gold basis is yet 17 cents below the figure at which lower tariffs were to become effective in leading countries.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅝-1¼ under yesterday's finish, corn ¼-½ down, oats ½-⅝ off, and provisions showing 2 cents to 5 cents decline.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; leaders sag as specialties rally.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments in further rise.

Curb: Irregular; realizing halts rise.

Foreign exchanges: Heavy; sterling declines.

Cotton: Steady; trade and Wall Street buying; scarcity of contracts.

Sugar: Steady; better spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; aggressive demand lacking.

Corn: Easier; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady to strong, top yearlings $6.75.

Hogs: 15-25 lower, practical top $3.80

Foreign

London—The stock exchange maintained its cheerful tone throughout most of today's session. Gilt-edged securities, oil shares and transatlantic issues advanced, the latter on favorable Wall Street advices. Profit-taking later caused some recessions and the market closed quieter.

Paris—With traders worried over the shaky position of the new Cabinet, prices on the Bourse lost ground in spite of the better tone in Wall Street. Rentes declined slightly and the market closed heavy.

Berlin—The favorable reception accorded Chancellor Hitler's speech abroad and British disarmament prospects stimulated prices on the Boerse. The advance was general, with potash shares leading. The market closed a shade below the best.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 31	Last Jan. 30
11	6¾	..	Adams Express	11200	11	10½	10¾	11
19¾	16	1	Adams Millis	2200	20	19⅞	20	19¾
10	7¾	..	Addressograph	600	8¾	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
7¼	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	500	7	6½	6½	7¼
8⅝	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	600	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼
106¼	98½	3†	Air Reduction	900	103¾	102	102	103¾
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	300	3⅞	2¾	2¾	3⅞
23⅞	20¾	.60	Alaska Juneau	6100	22⅛	21½	21⅝	22⅝
4⅞	3⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	3200	5	4⅜	4⅞	4⅞
11	8⅝	..	Allegh pf ww	1800	13⅜	11½	12	11
11	8¾	..	Allegh pf ww	300	10⅞	10¼	10½	9½
21½	21¼	..	Alleghany Steel	200	21½	21¼	21½	21¼
156½	144	.6	Allied Chem	2100	155	152¾	153⅜	156
21⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	6300	21⅜	20⅝	21	21⅜
17	12⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	2300	19⅛	19	19⅛	18½
5⅛	4	..	Amal Leather	600	5½	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞
27⅝	25	..	Amal Leather pf	400	29	27	29	27
49	41½	2	Amerada	2100	48⅝	48¼	48½	49
36	34⅝	..	Am Ag Ch Del	3200	35	33⅞	33⅞	34⅝
19	14½	..	Am Bank Note	700	19½	18½	18½	18⅜
10⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1000	9⅜	9	9	9¼
61	58½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	60	60	60	60¼
36	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	1100	37	35¾	37	35½
103½	94½	4	Am Can	3600	101¾	99	99	100½
29½	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	28¾	27⅝	28	29
49½	38⅛	..	Am Car & F pf	600	48½	46½	48½	49
49	46¾	2	Am Chicle	100	48	48	48	49
30	30	4	Am Coal	100	30	30	30	
3⅝	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	300	4	3½	4	3½
62⅜	51¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	6200	62⅜	59⅞	60⅜	60⅛
4	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	300	3½	3¼	3½	3¾
9	6	..	Am European	100	8¼	8¼	8½	8⅞
11½	7⅜	..	Am & For Pow	1200	11¼	10½	10⅝	10½
24⅞	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	1800	25½	25	25	25⅜
20¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	1200	21½	21	21	21
14⅝	9⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	15	14	14	14¼
20¾	17½	1	Am Hawaiian	1300	20⅝	19½	19½	20¼
9¾	7½	..	Am Hide & L	400	9¾	9¼	9½	9⅝
38¾	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pr	1200	39½	38⅞	39¼	39
9¾	6¼	..	Am Ice	2100	9⅝	8¼	9¼	9½
42	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	300	42½	42	42	42
9½	6½	..	Am International	10200	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅞
6¼	4	..	Am La Fr pf	70	6½	5⅝	6½	5
34¼	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	800	33⅜	32½	33⅜	34
62⅝	50	..	Am Loco pf	200	62	62	62	62½
8	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	900	8	7⅛	7¾	7
7	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	500	7⅜	6½	6½	6½
21⅜	18	..	Am Metal	1800	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	20½
29	21	1½	Am News	90	28	27	27	28
9¼	5⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	3500	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
24½	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	900	23¾	23¼	24	24½
21⅜	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	21¼	20¼	20¾	20⅝
17⅛	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	21500	17⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅜
23¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	9500	24⅝	22⅛	23⅞	23⅛
42⅜	36	3	Am Safety Razor	200	44¼	43⅜	43⅝	43¼
5⅞	3¼	..	Am Smelting	300	5½	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
27¼	17	..	Am Ship & Com	2200	21¼	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝
28	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	300	29	28	28⅞	29
46⅞	41⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12200	44⅞	43⅜	44	45¼
106	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	
82	71⅝	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	81	81	81	81½
25⅛	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	3400	24⅞	23⅝	24	25
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	200	80	80	80	81
41	37	2½†	Am Stores	2000	40	40	40	40
56½	46	2	Am Beet Sugar	300	55	54½	55	55½
120¾	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	9500	119¼	118	118	118⅞
20	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	20	16	14¼	15¼	15¼
24	16¾	..	Am Wat W & E	6200	24½	23¼	23½	23⅛
14	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	900	13	12⅜	12⅞	13¼
73¼	61⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	800	72	70½	70½	71¾
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	3
14⅞	8¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	11	11½	11½	11⅜
8½	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
16¾	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	14600	16½	16	16	16⅜
23¼	18	.60	Anchor Cop	900	24⅜	23¼	24	23⅞
7	5	..	A P W Paper	100	7	7	7	6¾
28	27½	1	Archer Daniels	800	30	28¼	30	28
112	110	1	Archer Dan pf	200	110	110	110	110
87	76½	7	Armour Del pf	100	84½	84½	84½	84
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	14400	6½	5⅞	6⅞	6½
3¼	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	2200	3½	3	3½	3
6⅜	5⅝	..	Armour Ill pf	3500	62	60	60⅝	60¾
4½	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	4200	6	6	6½	6⅜
7⅛	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
7	5	..	Art Metal Const	10	6½	6½	6½	
2⅜	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15⅝	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15¾
71	54	..	Atchison T&SF	9500	72	70½	70½	72¼
78	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	400	76	76	76	76
51	39	..	Atl Coast Line	3600	49¼	48⅜	48⅝	50
20¼	20	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	200	20	20	20	20½
33⅞	28¼	1	Atl Refining	12300	34	33⅛	33⅞	34
44½	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	500	45	44¼	44¾	44¾
91	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	90½	90½	90½	90½
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
56	47¾	2†	Auburn Auto	10100	53¾	52¾	53⅛	52¾
9⅞	7	..	Austin Nichols	800	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	9
10½	7½	..	Alation Corp Del	14500	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅜

—B—

14¼	4	..	Baldwin Loco	18300	14	13½	13¾	14
51	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	49	48½	48½	49
35⅞	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	35¼	34¼	34⅞	35⅞
29⅜	22¼	..	Balt-& Ohio	16200	31⅜	30¼	30⅜	30⅝
46	29½	2	Bangor & Aroos	1600	45½	43¾	44¾	46
4¼	3	..	Barker Bros	370	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
26½	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	20	25	25	25	24½
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	13600	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
14½	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	2100	16½	15	16½	15¼
12⅜	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	800	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	11⅜
14½	13⅜	1½	Ben Ind Load	400	12¾	12½	12½	13
23	16½	..	Bendix Aviation	14500	23½	22¼	22¾	23
2	1¼	..	Bent & Co	300	2	2	2	2
47⅛	34⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	14800	47⅞	46⅜	46⅞	47⅞
81⅜	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	900	78½	78	78½	78½
36	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	240	38½	36	38	35⅞
15	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	6200	15⅞	15¼	15½	15⅝
88	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	50	88	88	88	
50	50	7	Blumenthal pf	100	50	50	50	
68⅜	55	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	66½	65	65½	67⅝
25⅜	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	11400	26½	25¼	26	25¼
27	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	2200	27⅜	26⅜	27	26⅞
2¼	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
17¾	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	16500	17½	16⅝	17	17½
24¼	11½	..	Brooklyn Man T	9600	34¼	33½	33½	34¾
87	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	85	84	84	84
75	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	74¼	73	73	73
58½	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	59	59	59	59¼
10½	7	..	Brunswick Balke	2200	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
9	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	1100	8¾	8½	8½	8⅞
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	13¼	13	13	13⅞
7⅜	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	5500	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7¼
36	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	33⅞	33½	33¾	35
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	8300	5¼	5	5	5
12½	7¾	..	Bullard	1400	12¼	11½	12	12¼
3⅞	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8¼	6⅝	..	Burma Bros pf	100	8	7½	7½	
19¼	15	.40	Burroughs Add	6500	19¼	18	18½	18⅝
3⅜	2½	..	Bush Terminal	300	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
2¾	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
1⅝	1½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1½	1½	1½	
4	2⅞	..	Butterick	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
30⅞	21⅞	..	Byers	1800	30	28¾	29¼	29¾
59½	47¼	..	Byers pf	140	56¼	55	56¼	55½

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1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
26⅜	18¾	..	Calif Packing	1800	26¾	25	26	26¼
12½	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	900	12⅜	11¾	12	11⅝
5⅞	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	2000	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
28⅜	24½	1	Canada Dry	3200	28¾	27¼	27⅞	28
16⅝	12⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	9500	16⅜	15⅞	16	16⅜
31	26⅜	3	Capital Admin pf	50	30	30	30	31
84	65½	..	Case Thresh	8900	82⅜	80½	81	82¾
80¾	68	.4	Case Thresh pf	90	80¾	79¾	80¾	79
30⅜	23½	..	Caterpillar Trac	6200	30⅜	29¾	30	30
2⅜	1¼	..	Celanese Vtc	300	2¾	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
43½	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	7800	42¾	41¼	41¼	42⅝
9¼	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	140	8½	8¾	8⅝	8½
30⅞	28¼	1½	Central Aguirre	200	28	28	28	28¼
9½	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	9	9	9	9
85	85	7	Century Rib pf	10	85	85	85	
36⅞	32⅜	..	Cerrod de Pasco	7200	35½	34¾	34¾	35¾
6⅝	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1400	7	5⅝	6¾	5⅞
26½	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	200	28½	25½	28½	
43¾	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1900	43½	42½	42¾	42¾
44⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5400	44⅞	44⅜	44¼	44½
3½	2⅜	..	Chi & E Ill	500	3½	3¼	3¼	3
4	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	4	3¾	4	3½
5⅜	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	1400	5¼	5	5	5⅜
10⅝	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2100	10⅜	10	10½	10⅝
7⅞	4¼	..	Chi Mill & St P	5100	7⅛	6⅞	7	7
13⅞	6⅝	..	Chi Mill & St P pf	12800	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝
21	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	10500	17¾	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
9½	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	21
3¾	1¼	..	Chi R I & P	900	5¼	5	5	5
14⅞	8¾	..	Chi R I&P 6%	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
8¼	4⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7%	600	6	6	6	6
24	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	300	23	22¾	22¾	22⅞
10½	6	..	Childs Company	1500	10⅜	9¼	10	9¼
59½	49⅞	2	Chrysler	48600	57½	56	56½	57
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	1400	24	23	23	24¼
75⅜	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	140	73⅛	72¾	73	73
1⅛	¾	..	City Stores vtc	11	1	1	1	1
1⅝	⅞	..	City Stores	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
4½	3	..	City Stores A vtc	400	4	3½	3½	4⅜
78	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	400	76	76	76	76
51	39	..	Atl Coast Line	3600	49¼	48⅜	48⅝	50
20¼	20	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	200	20	20	20	20½
33⅞	28¼	1	Atl Refining	12300	34	33⅛	33⅞	34
44½	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	500	45	44¼	44¾	44¾
91	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	90½	90½	90½	90½
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
56	47¾	2†	Auburn Auto	10100	53¾	52¾	53⅛	52¾
9⅞	7	..	Austin Nichols	800	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	9
10½	7½	..	Alation Corp Del	14500	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅜

—D—

1	8	..	Davega St	300	2	1	2	65⅛

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 31	Last Jan. 30
15	11¼	..	Deere & Co pf	900	15	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
34	26½	..	Deere & Co	12800	33½	32⅛	32⅝	33⅜
72⅜	53	..	Del & Hudson	4500	73⅛	69½	69¾	72
31⅜	22½	..	Del Laek & W	19800	32⅜	30	30⅜	31
8¾	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	1200	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7½
77	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74⅝
40⅜	29	1½	Devoe & Ray A	1200	40⅜	40¼	40⅝	40½
28½	25¼	1	Diamond Match	200	28	26	26	26
31½	20	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31½	31½	31½	
36½	32	1.25†	Dome Mines	2000	33⅜	32½	33⅜	33
22¼	18½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	500	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19¾
28½	14½	.70	Douglas A	20300	28½	24	27⅜	24⅞
14	9¼	..	Dresser A	200	13	12	13	12½
9	7½	..	Dresser B	1200	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
104	103	8	Ben Baking pf	110	103½	103½	103½	102¾
72¾	53¾	..	Gen Bronze	1400	73¼	71½	71½	71½
5⅞	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	2200	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅜
11⅞	8	..	Gen Cable A	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
24	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	300	24	24	24	23⅞
23½	18½	.40	Gen Electric	31200	23	22⅜	22⅜	23¼
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
36⅞	32⅜	7.80*	Gen Foods	6200	36⅜	35½	35½	36⅛
1⅜	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	3000	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
12	6¾	..	Gen G & E cv pf	400	12	12	12	
64½	59	3	Gen Mills	1900	60¼	60	60	60
40⅝	33½	1	Gen Motors	50600	40⅝	39½	39½	40¼
95	89⅜	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1400	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	92⅜
12	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	11½	11½	11½	11
75¾	74	6	Gen Print Ink pf	60	75	75	75	74
4¾	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	1100	4¼	4	4	4⅛
42½	33	1	Gen Ry Signal	800	41¾	39⅝	41	41
23⅛	13⅜	..	Gen Realty	18600	23⅜	21⅜	23⅛	21⅜
16⅜	10¼	..	Gen Refractories	400	15¾	15¼	15⅞	16½
41	30½	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	50	38⅞	38	38⅞	
14⅞	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	200	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14½
12¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	5800	11½	11¼	11¼	11½
84	47	5	Gillette S R pf	200	53½	53½	53½	
5¾	4½	..	Gimbel Bros	1200	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾
30	23½	..	Gimbel Bros pf	300	23½	23¼	23¼	23½
19⅜	15⅜	.25c	Glidden	6700	19½	18½	18½	19
88	83	7	Glidden pf	120	86	84½	86	84¾
8¼	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
33	16¼	1.20	Gold Dust	9400	21⅜	20¾	20¾	21
103	96¼	6	Gold Dust pf	300	101¼	100¼	100¾	
17⅝	12⅜	..	Goodrich	8800	17	16½	16⅞	17½
53⅜	40	..	Goodrich pf	500	52	51	51	53
40⅜	33⅜	2	Goodyear	6300	39⅞	39½	39½	39½
80¼	75	2	Goodyear 1pf	200	78½	78¼	78½	80
1300	580¼	51⅜	3	Goldfarb Silk Hos	1900	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
4¼	2¾	..	Graham Paige	5500	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
11½	8	..	Granby	1200	11	10¾	10¾	11
8½	4	..	Grand Union	6800	8½	8½	8½	8¾
34⅜	23	3	Grand Un pf	500	34¾	32½	34¾	32¾
36¾	24½	1	Grant WT	1200	35½	34⅜	35⅛	34½
29½	18⅝	..	Great Nor pf	12700	29½	28¼	28½	29¼
13¾	11	.50b	Great Nor Ore	800	12½	12½	12½	12½
34½	27¾	2.40	Great West Sug	5200	32¼	31¼	31⅜	32
21	15	..	Gulf Mobile pf	300	21½	21½	20¼	21
70	47	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	68	68	68	68

—H—

7¼	5	..	Hahn Dept Stor	8200	7⅛	6½	6⅝	6⅛
41	28½	..	Hahn D S pf	300	39⅞	39⅜	39¾	40
7½	3½	..	Hall Printing	500	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾
21	14½	..	Harbison Walker	3800	21	20¼	20¼	20⅜
32	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	110	30	29¾	30	
4¾	2⅞	..	Hat Corp of Am	190	4½	4	4	4¼
96½	87¼	3†	Hazel Atlas	500	96½	96½	96½	98½
3	1¼	..	Hayes Body	700	3	2¾	2¾	3
11	9	..	Hercules Motors	300	11	11	11	
69	59	1½	Hercules Powder	500	66⅞	65½	65⅝	68½
115	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	114	114	114	
58	48½	3	Hershey Choc	200	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
87½	85	4†	Hershey Choc pf	100	85	85	85	87
7⅜	5½	..	Holland Furnace	1800	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
12	5¾	.12½b	Hollander	1200	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
33½	310	12b	Homestake Min	500	315	310	310	320
23¼	11	..	Houdaille Her A	2600	21	20¼	20¼	21¾
6¾	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	6400	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
29⅜	21	..	Houston Oil	3200	28	27½	27½	28¼
5¾	3½	..	Houston Oil new	1500	5¼	4⅞	5	5¼
38⅞	35

Financial: News and Comment

President Nears Goal in Currency Management Plans

Devaluation Momentarily Awaited—Pound-Dollar Ratio Is Watched

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Calling in his currency-management experts, President Roosevelt today swiftly approached actual devaluation of the dollar to or below 60 cents. At an early afternoon meeting, he went over data and documents preparing the way for devaluation, which was expected momentarily.

Once this decisive act—the most conclusive in the entire currency sequence—is taken, the mark-up profit can be impounded, and the exchange stabilization fund will be created and can function. Addition of this profit to the Treasury's cash balance will give the Government what is probably an all-time high. Already today, boosted by the proceeds of last week's billion-dollar security sale, the cash balance stands at $1,489,063,226.

Holds Staggering Sum

Tomorrow, if devaluation and mark-up takes place, or shortly thereafter, the balance may stand at about $2,683,000,000, if all the monetary gold is included, and if devaluation is to sixty cents. The Treasury will then have the astronomical total in its cash balances of some $4,172,063,226. That, as the porter at the Treasury remarked, is a lot of money.

Mobilizing for action under the standard of a managed currency, the Treasury has already promulgated regulations which tie the monetary gold of the country into the closest control in American history. When the gold bullion standard is in actual operation, after devaluation is proclaimed, the most rigid hold will be maintained. No gold, under Mr. Morgenthau's regulations, shall hereafter be coined and no gold coins shall be paid out or delivered; all gold coin shall be withdrawn from circulation and, with other gold owned by the United States, shall be formed into bars of such weights and fineness as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Incidentally, this raises the question of the collector's value of American gold coin. Apparently it will be advisable for an numismatist — amateur or professional — to hang onto the legal number of collector's pieces, whose value will inevitably rise.

To maintain "The equal purchasing power" of every kind of currency in the United States, gold certificates of the Federal Reserve Banks shall be reduced whenever the Secretary decides.

Watch Pound-Dollar Ratio

The Federal Reserve banks may obtain from the mints such quantities of gold bullion as are required to settle international balances, but only when approved by the Treasury.

Under these rules, which replace the temporary regulations under the Emergency Banking Act, the United States has the same kind of tight grip over its gold that other nations have utilized recently.

As Treasury authorities in all major capitals watch prospective action of the American exchange fund, the feeling grows here that sensationalism may be absent. While President Roosevelt and his advisers aim at a 60-cent dollar in world exchange, in place of the present 63-cent dollar, they are most keenly interested in the pound-dollar ratio. And here the desired relationship, from the Washington point of view, is not below $5. This basis can be reached not only by cheapening the dollar but by dropping the pound. As long as the exchange does not drop far below $5 for long, it seems clear that the stabilization fund will not be poured into sale of dollars in London.

The franc ratio causes less concern, and a gap of only 3 per cent, such as now exists, is not taken to require sharp operations of the fund. The desired rectification, it is felt, can best be achieved by slight revaluation eventually of the franc. Thus, Washington officials feel that ultimate departure of France from gold is inevitable and will ultimately result in a more natural relation between all the chief currencies.

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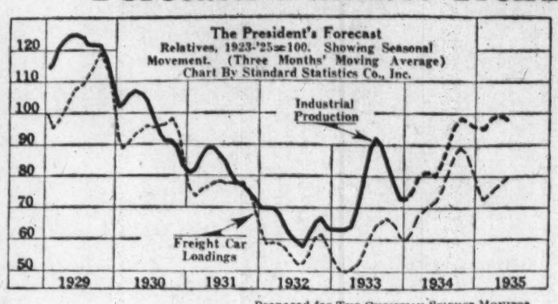
President's Budget Message Forecasts Business Trend



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gives Tentative Estimates of the Probable Extent of the Recovery in Connection With Revenues and Expenditures

THE accompanying chart has been prepared on the basis of specific estimates of the business trend presented in the President's recent budget message. The President, in connection with his estimates of probable Government revenues and expenditures during the 1934 and 1935 fiscal years, gave tentative estimates of the probable extent of the recovery in business to be witnessed in these years.

Thus, he estimated that the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production would average 85 for the current year and 98 for the year to end June 30, 1935, as contrasted with an average of 67 in the year ended June 30, 1933, and 70 for the 1932 fiscal period.

The production index as estimated on the chart is compiled by estimating the individual monthly figures on the basis of normal seasonal fluctuations. The average of the monthly data as thus presented corresponds with the yearly averages presented by the President.

The index of freight car loadings has been computed on the basis of similar estimates. This chart is not presented as formal forecast of probable production and freight traffic trends for the next 18 months. It is of value, however, as indicating Administration expectations in this respect.

Government's Ready Cash Balance Now Billion and a Half

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Government's ready cash balance jumped to a billion and a half today as last week's billion dollar borrowing was listed on the Treasury's daily accounting sheet.

The exact figure of cash on hand was $1,489,063,226. The recent billion dollar short term securities issues contributed two-thirds of this figure.

Tremendous prospective expenditures are expected to push today's deficit of $1,871,308,000 to more than $7,000,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year and have necessitated keeping a large supply of cash on hand.

Government spending, including both routine and emergency, was nearly at the billion dollar a month mark. In the first 29 days of January, the latest figures available, the expenditures stood at $921,175,000 for the month and of $3,543,046,000 for the year. This increased rate of spending put the deficit for the year at $1,871,308,000 as compared with $1,859,841,000 on the same date last year. This was the first time the 1934 fiscal year deficit exceeded the corresponding 1933 figure without counting adjustments for sinking fund payments.

The public debt today stood at $24,968,929,000, compared with $20,802,062,000 on the corresponding day last year.

Equalization Funds Conflict Unlikely

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Prospects of a conflict between British and American equalization funds were considered "unlikely" today by Rupert E. Beckett, chairman of the Westminster Bank, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of Westminster Bank, one of England's "big five" banks.

He contended that such an eventuality would not occur "unless it were proved that the 60-cent dollar was having a detrimental influence on our export trade."

In such an event, Mr. Beckett continued, "the clash between the trade interests of the two countries might culminate in a currency tug-of-war.

"This possibility, however remote, must be faced squarely, and guarded against for its developments would be nothing short of disaster.

"It is more probable, however, that the British fund may serve to support the pound in the event of any strong buying of French francs by the American fund and to correct any artificial undervaluation of the pound by overvaluation of the franc."

The speaker said, however, that the American fund has the avowed purpose of holding the dollar "at a level which appears lower than is justified by economic circumstances."

Recent movements on the exchange markets, he added, indicate "the world is of the opinion that the dollar intrinsically is worth more than 60 cents."

Spain Making Greater Bid For Latin-American Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO D. F.—A bid for a greater share of Latin-American commerce is indicated in the semi-official announcement of the forthcoming establishment of a branch of the Banco de Comercio Exterior of Madrid in Mexico. The bank has as its main object the increasing of import and export trade with Spain and the country in which the branch is established.

One branch is already functioning in Argentina. The branch here would be capitalized at 20,000,000 pesetas. The main bank in Madrid is capitalized at 500,000,000 pesentas.

Russia Seeks to Buy Henequen From Yucatan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A deal is pending between the Yucatan Henequen Coöperative and the Soviet Russian Government whereby the latter plans to purchase 250,000 bales of henequen for a consideration of approximately 4,000,000 pesos, according to an article in the government party daily El Nacional.

Motor Manufacturer Places Orders With Many Small Mills

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—The first shot in what may prove to be a stirring battle between consumers and producers of steel has been fired by a large automobile manufacturer, says Iron Age. Dissatisfied with the steel code and particularly with provisions barring preferential prices on large purchases, this company is reported to have sharply reduced tonnages allotted to leading steel companies and to have spread out its orders among a large number of small mills.

This move, intended also as a protest against prospective price advances for the second quarter, comes at a time when the automotive industry stands alone among the foremost consuming lines as a source of rapidly increasing tonnage.

The campaign has been supplemented by negotiations for the purchase of one of the smaller Central Western steel companies, and follows recent pressure against stainless steel prices which was accompanied by threat to return to the use of chromium plating.

The drive of the automobile industry to win back preferential prices comes at a time when the steel code is being attacked at Washington for discriminating against smaller industries.

Steel producers obviously cannot please both large and small buyers, but complaints on the part of smaller interests are surprising in view of the code provision for price equality among all classes of consumers irrespective of size.

The automotive industry has placed large orders within the past week with the result that certain producers of sheets and strips are sold out for the remainder of this quarter.

More Gold From France Expected

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AP)—Gold is expected to flow to the United States, with a 60-cent dollar and a currency equalization fund, in a bigger stream than ever from France, financial circles said today.

The Bank of France, however, appeared unperturbed because of confidence the franc is sound and the expectation that America will act moderately and avoid "brutal" effects.

Gold sales are never published, but financial quarters estimated United States agents bought between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 worth of gold here in recent weeks.

American buying is certain to increase, it was said, because a steady demand for dollars tends to raise the price, necessitating flooding the market with the dollar to keep down the rate.

Stock Exchange Seat Values Rise Sharply

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—New York Stock Exchange seat values took a big jump today following the substantial increase in stock market activity during the last fortnight. A membership sold at $190,000, up $40,000 from the previous sale, and the highest price since last August.

Only a few weeks ago a seat changed hands at $110,000, which was well down from the high of 1933. This decline was attributed partly to fears that Congress might adopt some legislation to put the exchange under federal control.

Sugar Imports From The Philippines Up 4.5 P. C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Raw sugar exports to the United States from the Philippines from Nov. 1, 1933, to Jan. 15, 1934, amounted to 246,881 long tons, compared with 236,225 tons exported during the like period in 1932-33, an increase of 4.5 per cent, according to cables to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

Refined shipments for the like period totaled 11,195 tons, an 18.8 per cent decrease when compared with the 13,791-ton total during the 1932-33 period. Shipments from Jan. 1 to 15 of raw and refined were 59,616 tons this year, compared with 44,305 tons during the first half of January, 1933.

Gold Standard Best, Maintains London Banker

Deprecates Commodity Dollar, But Lauds Roosevelt Recovery Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Mr. Frederick C. Goodenough, chairman of Barclay's Bank, Limited, one of Britain's five largest banking institutions, though a prominent exponent of British "sound money" views, agrees in his latest pronouncement here that President Roosevelt's national recovery measures have saved the situation in the United States.

"Any risk of serious catastrophe arising out of the recent crisis has been successfully averted by the President, upon whose shoulders has fallen the responsibility of dealing with a situation of unparalleled difficulty," declared Mr. Goodenough in his presidential address at the last annual general meeting of the shareholders of Barclay's Bank, held in London recently.

Mr. Goodenough, nevertheless, is no believer either in currency expansion or in a standard of value based upon anything else than gold.

Sees Higher Prices

"It may be assumed," he said, "that with the devaluation of the dollar, prices and wages in the United States will ultimately adjust themselves to a higher level, but this may prove a somewhat lengthy operation in the case of a country like America, whose overseas trade forms a relatively small proportion of the whole. It must be remembered that there is no automatic relationship between the value of gold and the value of commodities, and should the internal purchasing power of the dollar remain in excess of its exchange value for a long period there may be serious repercussions upon world prices and international trade."

Mr. Goodenough's objection to the commodity dollar is based partly upon the claim that "the various attempts to manage a currency which has become unlinked with gold have always been abandoned sooner or later and superseded by a return to some form of gold standard."

His opinion on this point is not held everywhere in "sound money" circles in London. The Financial News, a London daily usually opposed to the commodity dollar, says that the attempts to which Mr. Goodenough referred have been "largely conditioned by necessity and there has been no occasion before on which the gold standard proper has been abandoned and a commodity standard or managed currency adopted as a deliberate act of policy."

Says Gold Stable Measure

Some of the other arguments relied upon by Mr. Goodenough are even more contentious. He pointed out for example, that on the whole, gold is "as far as possible a stable measure of value."

This, say the managed money proponents, scarcely chimes with the fact, brought to notice in Sir Basil Blacket's work Planned Money, that the value of gold as measured in the average price of other wholesale commodities in Britain, varied by 300 per cent in the 11 years immediately preceding the abandonment of that standard by the United Kingdom.

Mr. Goodenough also claims that a commodity dollar system would involve "a much greater degree of management than the gold standard." Here Mr. Goodenough is at variance with the Monthly Review of the Midland Bank, another of Britain's "big five" banking institutions. This review, in its issue for November, instanced Sweden as a country in which the stability of commodity prices has improved since the abandonment of the gold standard.

Mr. Goodenough concludes upon a hopeful note. "I am convinced that a gradual world recovery will take place, but that it will be more by encouragement of individual effort and enterprise under some form of gold standard based on proved principles than as the result of artificial measures of restriction and control."

Power Output Holds Above a Year Ago

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Electric power output continued its slight downward trend for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 27, with production at 1,610,542,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of 14,304,000 units from the preceding week. Figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute show that the gain over the like week was 2.6 per cent, which is a fraction of a point higher than the gain registered the week before.

All sections of the country remained about the same for the last two weeks, except for New England, where the gain was 1.4 per cent less than in the week ended Jan. 20.

Business Failures Again Drop to a Lower Level

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Insolvencies continue very low in number. Reports to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., show that business failures in the United States for the week ended Jan. 25 were only 315, compared with 333 and 314, respectively, in the two preceding weeks and 702 in the corresponding week of last year.

Trade defaults in January of this year have been lighter than for that month in a great many years past.

The improvement in the report for the latest week, as compared with that immediately preceding, was largely in the Eastern States and for those of the South. For the West, the number was unchanged, while an increase appears for the Pacific Coast.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada numbered 47, compared with 43 a week ago and 86 for the week of Jan. 26, 1933.

Accountants Do Not Relish New Income Tax Proposals

Say Subcommittee's Recommendations Would Impose Unwarranted Burden on Corporate Taxpayer—Condemns Capital Tax Provision

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Taking sharp exception to some of the recommendations on income taxes by the Subcommittee on Tax Revision of the United States House of Representatives, the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants has submitted to the subcommittee a report in which it condemns in particular the widening of spread between the tax rates for individuals and that of corporations, which, it says, "will impose an unwarranted burden of tax on the small taxpayer doing business in the corporate form." It also says it is unfair to tax capital gains and not allow deductions for capital losses.

"For 1932," says the report, "the corporation tax rate was 13¾ per cent and the normal tax rate for an individual was 8 per cent. Therefore, the variation in tax rates (representing the additional cost of doing business as a corporation) was 5¾ per cent. The House Subcommittee now proposes to increase this variation or difference to 9¾ per cent, with a normal rate for individuals of 4 per cent and a corporate rate of 13¾ per cent."

The report states that the fundamental reason for the exemption of dividends in the hands of stockholders from normal tax rests upon the theory that such dividends have been previously taxed as income to the paying corporation. The normal tax rate for corporations and individuals was equal for all years to and including 1918 when it reached 12 per cent. For 1919, the normal tax rate of corporations was reduced to 10 per cent, while the rate for individuals was reduced to 8 per cent. Beginning with 1919, therefore, an added burden was placed on income earned by a corporation and passed on to its stockholders. This added burden was increased by subsequent revenue acts until the variation in rates as between corporations and individual taxpayers amounted to 8½ per cent during the years 1926 and 1927. During these years, the corporation tax rate was 13½ per cent, while the maximum normal tax rate for individuals was 5 per cent.

Bears on Small Business

The report of the society's committee on federal taxation points out that "this means that individuals doing business through corporations will be able to apply against their individual taxes only 4 per cent of the dividends received from corporations, though the corporations will have paid 13¾ per cent (or 14¾ per cent if a consolidated return is filed) on the earnings from which the dividends are paid. This change will bear most heavily on the multitude of small business men doing business through corporations but whose income is attributable to their personal efforts in the management of such corporations."

The Society's Committee criticized the proposals of the House Subcommittee regarding the treatment of capital gains and losses. The committee stated that it realized that many taxpayers have availed themselves of deductions computed on capital losses and used them as an offset to ordinary income during the past few years. The committee recognized that it would be desirable from the Government's standpoint to stop the legal avoidance of tax on ordinary income by this means.

Says Proposal Unfair

Stating that it would be unfair to tax capital gains and not allow deductions for capital losses, the committee pointed out that "it seems to us entirely possible to prevent tax avoidance without discrimination, if capital transactions (both gains and losses) are kept distinct and separate from ordinary income. To accomplish this purpose we suggest that capital net gains be taxed at the flat rate of 12½ per cent as under the present law, and that capital net losses shall not affect the tax payable on ordinary income of the current year, but instead shall be carried forward for subsequent periods to be applied against capital gains.

"It is not recommended that the privilege of carrying capital losses forward be allowed without restriction or at least for a period of five years. The privilege of carrying such losses forward only one or two years is clearly inadequate."

The committee's report minced no words in its comment on the House subcommittee proposal that permission for filing consolidated returns be discontinued. Calling the suggestion "basically unsound from a practical as well as an accounting standpoint, and particularly so from the viewpoint of equity," the report stated that "it is an established fact that the true income, as well as the balance sheet position of a group of affiliated corporations, can be determined only by consolidated statements."

News Notes—Central Europe

German Air Traffic—The Deutsche Lufthansa has completed the best year in its history, mostly as a result of its greatly enlarged winter air schedule. Preliminary figures show that the total number of pay passengers carried in 1933 reached the record figure of 100,000. In 1932, there were 86,000 passengers, which included free rides. Last year was the first time the air line continued its summer schedule into the winter. Christmas travel was brisk, and flights to winter sports centers were especially popular.

* * *

Dairy Products Control—Germany has just placed the marketing of dairy products under strict governmental control. Butter is the most important product affected by the decree, with cheese, canned milk, casein and other milk products following. After the decree becomes effective, both foreign and domestic dairy products will be sold only through the newly organized government bureau, which will have the power to fix prices. Importations of dairy products must also have the approval of the Government.

* * *

Iron and Steel Trade—Germany's trade volume in iron and steel products dropped to lower levels in the 11 months of 1933, compared with the like period in 1932. Total exports for this period amounted to 1,591,974 metric tons, compared with 1,920,486 metric tons in the like period of 1932. Imports for the 11 months amounted to 699,729 metric tons, compared with 500,235 metric tons in the like period of 1932. The peak of post-war steel consumption was reached in 1927, when the figure for raw steel stood at 15,511,000 tons. Total consumption in 1932 amounted to less than 4,000,000 tons.

* * *

Czechoslovakian Land Reform—After the establishment of the Czechoslovakian Republic in 1918, one of the first acts was the seizure of 4,000,000 hectares of land, almost 29 per cent of the total area, for the purpose of allotting it under land reform legislation. The main purpose of the land reform is to distribute small parcels of land. Already more than 450,000 families have been able to increase their land holdings. Some 8700 farms of an average have been newly established, including 3000 official colonization projects in 321 municipalities. In addition, about 80,000 smaller allotments were made for building sites, gardens, small farms and for other purposes.

* * *

Shoe Exports—A substantial drop in Czechoslovakian shoe exports has resulted from the establishment of branch factories in foreign countries. In 1928, shoe exports had a value of more than 900,000,000 crowns. From that period on shipments declined steadily, amounting to 344,000,000 crowns in 1932 and to only 100,000,000 crowns in the first eight months of 1933. High import duties imposed by foreign countries caused the Bata Company to form branch plants in the several nations.

* * *

Austria's Tourist Trade—Tourist trade in Austria decreased sharply during 1933. Figures relating to 130 foreign tourist resorts covering the June-September period show that the number of visitors from abroad arriving at these points totaled 906,000, a figure one-third less than that recorded in 1932. Vienna showed the smallest loss of visitors, only 7 per cent, while the Province of Tyrol registered the heaviest loss, with a drop of 54.5 per cent.

* * *

Machinery Exports—Austria's machinery industry is more optimistic than in several years. During the first 10 months of 1933, shipments abroad of Austrian machinery items amounted to about 83,000 metric quintals, valued at 17,351,000 schillings, compared with 68,000 quintals, valued at 17,961,000 schillings, in the like period of 1932.

* * *

Apartment Building—Vienna is on the way to become a city of small apartments, according to a report received by the United States Commerce Department. The Austrian Government recently issued a decree giving landlords permission to convert large apartments into smaller, cheaper units. Many owners have already started to have their apartments transformed. The landlords' taxes will be reduced in the process.

* * *

Hungary's Foreign Trade—During the year 1933 Hungary's foreign trade showed a decided improvement. The value of exports increased by 20 per cent and that of imports decreased by 5 per cent, leaving a favorable balance of about $17,000,000. Chief exports were wheat and live stock, while the chief import item was wood. In 1932, Hungary had an unfavorable trade balance.

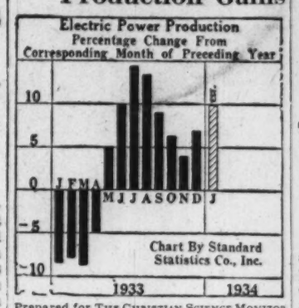
* * *

Yugoslavian Gold—The Yugoslavian National Bank has just bought a bar of home-produced gold for the first time. It looks like a bar of laundry soap, weighs about 16 pounds, and is worth 250,000 dinars. One could put four such bars in a satchel and be a millionaire. To the bank it is worth four times its metal value, because for every gold dinar the bank has it can issue four paper dinars.

* * *

Polish Apple Decree—The Polish Government just issued a decree prolonging to April 15, 1934, the duty reduction on boxed apples imported under permit, but at a higher rate. The new reduced import duty is 64.5 zlotys per 100 kilos, compared with a former reduced rate of 43 zlotys per 100 kilos, which was in effect from Oct. 11 until Dec. 18, 1933.

Electric Power Production Gains



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OUTPUT of electric power is currently making the best relative showing since late in September, with a 10.1 per cent gain over the level of the preceding year.

The improvement was due largely, however, to the fact that production of electric energy a year ago was approaching its depression low maintaining a sharp and virtually uninterrupted downward trend until the middle of March.

Accordingly, 1934 gains over the corresponding 1933 weeks will become increasingly wide, during the next two months.

American Dollar Rate Advances To $4.97¾ in London

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 4¾ cents to the pound today in the first day's trading after President Roosevelt signed the gold bill, and closed at $4.97¾.

The overnight rate was $5.02⅛ to the pound.

From a firm opening at $4.99½ to the pound, the rate depreciated under fair offerings, but persistent general support, mostly for trade purposes, later strengthened it, and the close was at the best rate of the day.

Market men were still interestedly awaiting a fresh American currency move, and now are inclined to the belief that action will only be taken occasionally to avoid disturbances.

In the meantime, it was reported American interests are supporting the French franc. The franc lost an early improvement, and closed unchanged at 79.40 to the pound.

It was reported America secured the bulk of 500,000 sterling on the open market, sold at 133 shillings, 1 pence, including a premium of 6½ pence.

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 11 centimes in the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.93 francs (6.28 cents to the franc) as compared with yesterday's closing quotation of 15.82 francs (6.35 cents to the franc).

U. S. Steel Pays 50 Cents Dividend On Preferred Stock

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Directors of the United States Steel Corporation declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 27 to stock of record Feb. 1. A similar amount was paid in each quarter since January last year when the rate was reduced from $1.75 quarterly.

The corporation reported total earnings of $537,084 for the final quarter of 1933 after ordinary operating expenses, compared with $11,816,832 for the third quarter and deficit of $3,828,272 for the December quarter in 1932.

After interest, depreciation, depletion, overhead expenses on iron ore, etc., deficit for the quarter was $7,945,445 compared with deficits of $2,717,014 in the September quarter and $16,729,368 in the December quarter in 1932.

Fisher Says Federal Debt Reduced 12 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3—The Government debt, instead of increasing 15 per cent since March 4, has decreased 12 per cent, according to Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, who spoke here on "The Gold Dollar and the Commodity Dollar."

"It is commonly taken for granted that our Government debt has been getting worse and worse since Mr. Roosevelt took office—growing, they say, from $21,000,000,000 to $24,000,000,000, or about 15 per cent, since March 4." Dr. Fisher said: "But no one is a sound accountant who merely counts up the dollars involved. Besides counting the dollars, you have to measure each dollar. Twenty-four billion, instead of being 15 per cent more than the $20,000,000,000 of an earlier vintage, will come out substantially less than the earlier billions, if each individual dollar is sufficiently smaller in value. And the fact is each dollar today is about 25 per cent less valuable than the dollars of March 4, thus making the real Government debt of today about 12 per cent less than the real Government debt of March 4.

Wool Industry Reports a Good January Demand

Turnover Better Than Average—Sales for Week Hold Steady

Although consumption of wool among the wool manufacturers appears to have fallen off 20 to 25 per cent during the month of December, according to preliminary figures just available, due to the lessened demand for the finished goods and for clothing, there has been an improvement in the demand for wool during the month of January, the turnover in wool these last 30 days having been about 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds, which is better than an average month's business.

Sales of scoured wools have been very good of late but the sale of wool by-products and other substitutes for wool have been better in December and January than for many years. The apparel trade is evidently turning to cheaper fabrics, as usually happens when wool becomes dear.

Knitting Trade Demand

In addition to the demand for woolens, there is some interest being shown in medium bright fleeces for the knitting trade.

Because of the short supply of wools in the domestic market, there is growing interest in the new clip of domestic wool, shearing of which will commence presently in Arizona. Buyers are of the opinion that no such advance in prices can be expected this year as took place during the last year, and that it may readily happen that buyers will pay too much for wool this coming season in the West. Nevertheless, there is every reason to look forward to high prices, and there is no question that the wool grower will be able from this year's price for wool to liquidate his land and mortgage indebtedness materially.

Growers are asking 30 cents for wools to be contracted on the sheep's back for fair length fine and fine medium clips.

Foreign Markets Recede

Foreign markets have receded slightly from the high point recently attained and super combing 64-70s have been procurable out of the Melbourne and Brisbane sales in Australia this week at about 77 cents, clean basis in bond. Melbourne sold good half-blood combing wools (60-58s) at about 73 cents, clean basis. American styled topmaking fine (64s) wools were costing the equivalent of about 74 cents, clean in bond at Boston.

Demand for scoured wools has been fairly good. There have been sizable sales latterly in B supers and fine A's, the latter in the range of 95 cents to $1 for the best types, of good length, while some fairly good white B's have brought 75 cents.

Carpet wools are in very firm position with best white wools held generally around 24@25 cents, clean basis, Boston.

Mohair is steady with moderate demand for the medium to lower counts, largely for automobile upholsteries.

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Boston Art Notes

St. Botolph Club

"American Art" is the title of the exhibition which is to be held for these three weeks at the St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street. A judicious selection of canvases painted by notable artists is shown.

Of the artists chosen there are outstanding craftsmen of the past generation and the present. The typical Bostonian school is liberally represented. This exhibition differs appreciably from numerous others of the same scope in the quality of choice.

One of the most pleasing of Mr. Frank W. Benson's oils is the one shown here, "Three Children in a Boat." Mr. Benson painted it in high key, with a light touch and a refreshing color scheme. The colors have held well and their finely discerning modulations give artistic depth and decorative richness to the canvas. The oils by Mr. Benson in recent years have slumped into dark tones, with too much neutral. There is the immediate benefit of sharp contrast, but there is the fault as well.

Mr. Benson's picture is in a class with the high scaled oil by Mr. F. Childe Hassam, whose pigment also has been well preserved over decades. We may observe how satisfactory was the Impressionist movement, which made artists more fully aware of light and color and their effect one upon the other. There was no waste in the blankness of black; every square inch was given full pigmentation. John Twachtman and J. Alden Weir were the forerunners of the mode. They visualized nature in veiled splendor. How vivid the effect, for all the diaphaneity, how authentic.

Of more recent facture are still-life oils by Mr. Frederick G. Hall, Mr. Ernest Major, Mrs. Elizabeth Paxton. Portraits exhibit the various styles popular here in Boston, to wit, the meticulous surface handling of Mr. Paxton, the well rounded realism of Marie Danforth Page. Sustaining the old school, with its fine atmosphere and aristocratic refinements, is a portrait by Mr. Wilbur Dean Hamilton of Mrs. Malcolm Storer.

D. A.

CWA Unit in Illinois Resigns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The resignation of Mr. Robert J. Dunham, state administrator in the Civil Works Administration Commission in Illinois, has been accepted by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal civil works administrator. Mr. Dunham and the Illinois civil works unit resigned as a result of appointment of Lieut.-Col. Dan T. Sultan, an army engineer, as civil works administrator in Chicago.

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SANTA ANA, CALIF.—For sale, furnished or unfurnished, lovely 1-story home; 6 large rooms, garage, lot 84x150 with shade and fruit trees; furnishings include Oriental rugs, Steinway grand, etc.; thriving city approximately 35,000 population about 35 miles from Los Angeles in citrus belt; property clear. OWNER, Chas. C. Blanchard, 1108 French Street, Santa Ana, California.

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EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

WOMEN—Be independent; increase your income showing unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's, children's wearing apparel to friends, neighbors; easy, pleasant spare time work; liberal commissions; no experience; no investment required; samples loaned; write for 15-day consignment plan and territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, N. Y.

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WOMEN BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT Backed by several years of consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunities to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. ANALENE, INC. Dept. 372. Indianapolis, Ind.

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Established 1922
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EXECUTIVE with broad, successful experience in sales promotion manufacturing field; 11 years with last connection, invites correspondence. W-120, 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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United States and Canada

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BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 42 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8733 by 10 a. m. from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

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TEANECK, N. J.—Modern lower floor, 4 rooms and sun room, tile bath, heat, refrigerator, hot water, garage. 416 Queen Anne Road. Teaneck 6-1538-M.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Modern 5 sunny rooms, reception hall, separate entrance, porches, hot water heat; ideal location. PARkway 4547-M.

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STUDENT or business girl share apartment with lady and daughter; board optional. Write SCHLEIFER, 7 West 96th, New York City.

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SAGER BROS. & CO.
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UPSTAIRS maid, willing and cheerful, loving and tender care of dogs essential; serve at table; sewing; good home; $20 a month. Tel. Centerdale 0804. 1335 Smith Street, North Providence, R. I.

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SHORT HILLS, N. J.—Owner of charming home would like to share it with 2 other persons on a basis mutually advantageous. Write Box X-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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BOSTON, 208 Huntington Ave., opp. Christian Science church—Well-furnished room, running water, also front room. Comm. 9129.

BOSTON, at 83 Gainsborough St.—Bright, well furnished rooms; transients or permanent. Suite 2, MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Comm. 8128.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., 14 Pond St., Suite 4—Furnished room, twin beds, heat, continuous hot water and bath; gentleman preferred. Call after 5:30 p. m. Tel. Jam. 5611-W.

NEWARK, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements, with board if desired; near car and bus lines; Christian Scientists preferred (colored) 281 So. 7th, Market 2-0638.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 164 Highland Ave.—Exceptionally well furnished warm room, private home, reasonably priced. Telephone Somerset 0813.

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EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for women of refinement, ability and serious purpose to represent exclusive sportswear house by personal contact; liberal commissions. HELEN BARTHEL, New England manager, Pelham Hall, Brookline, Mass. Phone Longwood 3546.

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CERTIFIED public accountant seeks connection with organization in capacity involving responsibility and right thinking. Write Box H-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GENTLEMAN with many years' experience as hotel manager in first-class Boston hotels desires position. B-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, former decorator, window display, some magazine experience; free to travel; will consider anything; excell. references. B-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED —WOMEN

EXPERIENCED switchboard operator and Western Union telephone operator, file clerk. BIERY, 468 Nelson Ave., Grantwood, N. J.

FRENCH LADY desires position in family where good remodeling and dressmaking would be appreciated; would teach French. Write MLLE., 172 South Ave., Hawthorne, N. J.

HOME loving woman, thoroughly experienced nursing, desires position housekeeper or nurse. X-6, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, Swedish, desires position in small adult family; experienced in all household duties; good cook, pleasing disposition; excellent references. V-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED, mature woman, cheerful, capable, desires position housekeeper-companion to lady, motherless home, or housekeeper for gentleman; references; go anywhere. Write Box H-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REFINED woman as companion, infant's nurse; loves children; capable taking charge of home; anywhere. Write Box L-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford St.—Overlooking sea central, gas fires in bedrooms from 2½ gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage HOVE 2380.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

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BIRMINGHAM—The Grange, 18 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel. Edgbaston 0644.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES: Mesdames Hill and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 391.

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British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Wanted, capable domestic help for entire work of small house; 2 in family; electric cooker. MRS. CORFE, Barnhorn, Little Common.

SOUTH COAST—Wanted, experienced private hotel bookkeeper, tabular system; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2108, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED business woman seeks activity, with Christian Scientists preferred; adaptable as companion (travel optional); saleswoman, or any position requiring initiative. Box M-2546, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Cold

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

BOSTON COMMON crunched as one walked on it. That is, the thin coating of snow on the sidewalks made a crunching sound as footsteps passed. Roger P. Scroggins, venerable and somewhat extraordinary squirrel, wrapped his tippet more tightly about his neck as he stepped through the frosty air. His step was high and his eyes sparkled. Another squirrel came along, with head down and teeth chattering.

"Oooooh! It's cold, Scroggins," said the other squirrel.

"My dear Squiffletree, it's—it's—hurrumph—well, yes, it is cold."

"I don't remember when it ever has been colder," said Squiffletree.

Scroggins smiled indulgently. "Naturally," he said. What he meant was

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Squiff Tells Scroggins It's Cold

that of course Squiffletree couldn't remember its having been colder because he doesn't take pains to remember anything—even where he hid last autumn's nuts.

"It's so cold in the house we have to stand close to one another," said Squiffletree.

Scroggins took his friend's arm. They walked along together.

"Squiff, my good old friend," he said. "You must always remember that no matter how cold it is today, it was colder once upon a time, and will be warmer tomorrow or the next day."

Squiffletree stopped, slapped himself with his arms, and then scratched his head.

"But," he said, "it's so cold in our kitchen that the water froze right on top of the stove."

Scroggins laughed. "Come, come," he said.

"Well, of course, the fire was out," said Squiffletree, apologetically.

Scroggins swung his cane and tipped his high hat forward. "Squiff," he said, "when Grandfather Scroggins was with us, Boston Harbor froze over."

Squiff looked at Scroggins with mouth agape.

"No!" he said.

"Yes," said Scroggins. "Froze solid, so you could walk across. At least, Grandfather could, for he did."

"Is it frozen now?" said Squiff.

"I can assure you, my good friend," said Scroggins, "that it isn't." There was a rustle of small wings.

"Fib," said Scroggins, addressing the chieftain of sparrows whose wings had rustled, bringing their owner alongside. "Is Boston Harbor frozen over now?"

Fib fluttered excitedly. "Frozen? Boston Harbor?"

Scroggins tapped Fib on the shoulder. "Take a run down and see, like the good lad you are." Fib took to the air in no time. Scroggins and Squiffletree hadn't long to wait, walking and talking, until Fib was back.

"Of course not," he said. "It couldn't."

Scroggins swung his cane. "But it can, Fib, and it did, when Grandfather Scroggins—"

"But those were the days when it was cold," said Fib.

Squiffletree smiled. "Yes," he said, "we don't have cold like that nowadays." Scroggins smiled too and when Squiffletree left him to go back home and tell all the Squiffletrees about Boston Harbor having been frozen over, he swung his cane and stepped briskly across the crunchy snow.

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The "logotype," a single type containing two or more letters, or entire words like "the," and "an," was invented by Joseph Medill, who founded the Chicago Tribune. The logotype saved time for hand typesetters.

Newspaper photographers make use of the "candid camera." This takes indoor pictures without special lighting.

A short, abrupt, startling, "explosive lead" or first sentence in a newspaper story is called a "cartridge lead," examples: "King Alphonso has abdicated!" "The A—— Company is bankrupt!"

Extremely cold weather or unusually hot weather is always news. People like to talk about it. They like also to read about it!

"On the shelves of my library, never very far away from my hand, I treasure the annual Register of Burke, the tracts of Voltaire, the letters of Junius. Were they not journalists?" said the French journalist, M. Andre Geraud (pen name "Pertinax"), in an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, April 20, 1930.

Betty Bee

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Temperament

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ON MONDAY we left Farmer Brown's boy removing honey from the hives. Work progressed satisfactorily until the skies dulled and a severe, though brief, tempest interrupted. In an hour the clouds had disappeared and the sun again shone brightly, so the boy returned to his labors and likewise to a surprise. Where all had been docile indifference before the rain, the bees were now troublesome. Even usually sweet-natured Betty permitted herself to lose her temper. After being stung several times, the boy very sensibly quit. Fearful that he would be upbraided if his work was not completed, he opened another hive; but after one glance at the milling occupants he hastily replaced the top of the hive and fled.

Why this change on the part of Betty Bee and her mates? The answer was simple. Betty and her companions found joy in uninterrupted, unhampered work. When the rain drove them back to the hive they were annoyed. After the storm had passed some of them sallied forth only to find that the downpour had washed the nectar from blossoms. There was naught to do but wait until more was secreted and this would take time. Meanwhile Betty and her sisters must remain idle.

Idleness always breeds discontent. This must be a universal law of nature when it applies alike to humans and insects. When the bees were given the opportunity to work under favoring conditions the trespass of man had created no resentment. Forced by conditions to inactivity, Betty and her mates had become petulent and irritable.

What They Say

Forging Ahead

"There is no such thing as a country with a people satisfied with their lot."—*David Lloyd George.*

Business

"Business, at rock bottom, is essentially a human undertaking, run by and for human beings."—*Sir Henri Deterding.*

Machine Age

"The total result of the machine age to date is a baffling economic disorder which keeps man in a perpetual fret and worry."—*Ida M. Tarbell.*

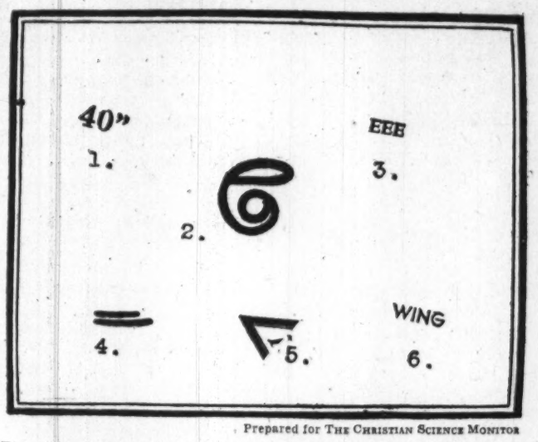
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HE NE'ER is crown'd
With immortality who fears to follow
Where airy voices lead.

—KEATS

Ad-O-Grams



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Members of families are invited to compete to see which one can identify them all first.

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

"And remember, young man, I turn the lights out at 10:30 sharp."
"Oh, don't you bother, sir. We were thinking of turning them out almost immediately."

Visitor

"What is this?"
"The composing room."
"I couldn't write music so publicly."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Over the Pacific

Navy fliers' version: Here today, Guam tomorrow.

Hope

"Hope," remarked the speaker, "is a truly wonderful thing."
"That's so," remarked his friend. "I've known one little nibble to keep a man fishing for a whole day."

Good Pickings

"So you run a duck farm. Business picking up?"
"No; picking down." — *Legion Weekly*

Coppers

Having need of some small change, the mistress of the house stepped to the top of the back stairs. "Bessie," she called to the maid below, "have you any coppers down there?"

"Yes'm—two," faltered Bessie, "but they're both my cousins, please, m'm." — *Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror.*

Sh-h!

A man went into a printer's and asked, "How do your envelopes run now?"

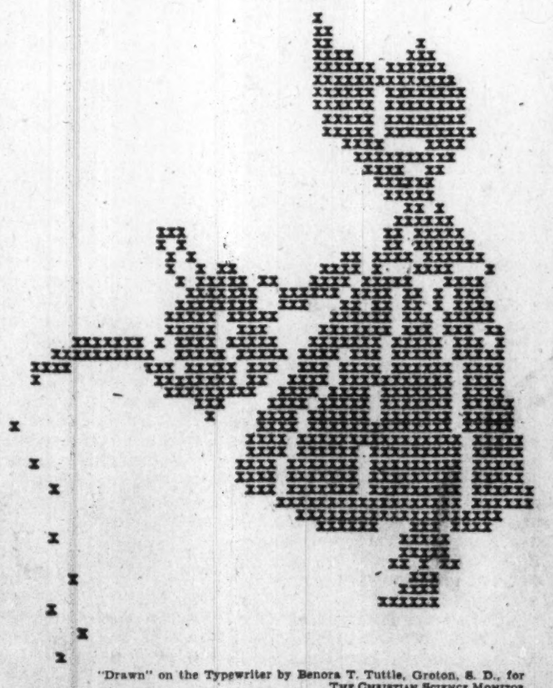
The salesman replied: "Sorry, sir; our envelopes do not run; they are stationery."

Join the Klan

He was a not very handsome widower. "You are the sixth girl to whom I have proposed without avail."

"Well," said the girl, kindly, "maybe if you wear one when making your seventh proposal, you'll have better luck."—*Tatler.*

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Benora T. Tuttle, Groton, S. D., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Just a Reminder That Spring Will Soon Be Here. By the Time You Have Looked Over the Flower Catalogues, You Will Have to Look for the Sprinkler!

A Word a Day

'Vocabulary and Success'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

This department has consistently stressed the importance of words, but it had scarcely expected to find that "an extensive knowledge of the exact meanings of English words accompanies outstanding success in this country more often than any other single characteristic." But such is the finding of the Human Engineering Laboratories, as reported in an article by Johnson O'Connor in the February *Atlantic.*

To ascertain the relationship of a good vocabulary to success in business, the organization selected 150 words which it listed somewhat as follows:

enervating him—soothing, exciting, distressing, invigorating, weakening
glabrous heads—bald, over-sized, hairy, square, round
scurrilous rogue—hurrying, desperate, abusive, frantic, diseased
a *refulgent* smile — repellent, very bright, mischievous, flattering, sour
his *stilted* manner — irresolute, improper, cordial, stiffly formal, vicious

Each person was invited to underscore the word in each group of five which he thought to be the exact synonym of the word in italics. The summary follows:

Three hundred high-school freshmen average 76 errors in the list of 150 words. Seven hundred college freshmen average 42 errors. One thousand college graduates from a wide variety of colleges—most of them, however, in the eastern part of the United States—average 27 errors, and vary from one person in 1000 who achieves a perfect score to one who knows less than 50 of the 150 items. The college professors whom we have measured average 8 errors; major executives average 7 errors.

By the term "major executives" is meant all individuals who, for five years or longer, have held the position of president or vice-president in a business organization.

Interesting facts brought out by the survey are:

(1) "Typical non-college-graduate shop foremen average, as a group, about as high as college graduates."

(2) "The large vocabularies of successful individuals come before success rather than after."

(3) "Vocabularies may always be consciously increased regardless of the presence or absence of any gift."

(4) "There may be some subtle distinction between a natural vocabulary picked up at home, at meals, and in reading, and one gained by a study of the dictionary. The latter may not be as valuable as the former. But there is nothing to show that it is harmful; and the balance of evidence at the moment is that such a consciously, even laboriously, achieved vocabularly is an active asset."

This column hereby rededicates itself to the pleasant effort of familiarizing its readers with important words—their derivation, proper use, and pronunciation. Readers, in turn, may cooperate by inviting a discussion of certain words.

Come Play

'Alphabet Fun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOP in, children! Is everybody ready? We're off, then. Now I'll read you a letter that came from Skowhegan, Maine, and then you will know where we are going.

Dear "Aunty Vie":

The teacher of our school has been taking the Monitor for a number of years. She has been kind enough to bring it to school so that we might enjoy it too.

Among the things we have liked best are the games you write for the Monitor. Miss B. (our teacher) has been cutting them out of the paper for over a year. Now we have a great time playing them.

We would all enjoy it if you would come and visit our school.

I go to the White School, Madison, Maine.

Sincerely,
Dean F.

There is the school now. Let us land our play ship carefully. How do you do, Miss B.! How do you do, Dean, and all the other girls and boys. Thank you for the invitation! We are happy to visit the White School and we have a game with us that we feel sure you will use over and over again.

We need two duplicate sets of large cardboard letters of the alphabet, each a different color, and a list of words carefully prepared. I have brought a list today, but you can make your own sets of letters and Miss B. will prepare the list of words each time you play.

Let's divide into two teams. We'll use twenty-six on each team today then we can use all the letters of the alphabet. If there are fewer players, we omit some of the letters and use words that do not contain the omitted letters.

Every player on each team gets one letter so that there will be 26 letters on the Red side and 26 on the Blue. Our list of words should be chosen from those that do not contain the same letter more than once.

Two spelling lines are marked off at the side of the room, or maybe there is space up in front.

A captain may be appointed for each team to give out the letters and to seat his team on one side of the room.

Miss B. will give a word, and then all those on the Red side having letters in that word get up quickly and run to their "base line." They hold their large Red letter right side up in front of them, standing wherever that letter comes in the word. The Blue side run to their line at the same time.

The team first spelling the word correctly gets one point for their team. If the letters are upside down, above the head or out of order, a point cannot be given to that side.

Play for a definite number of points.

You'll find it great fun. Everyone has to be alert and quite sure of his own letter, or they'll find themselves causing much amusement as well as consternation.

Here are a few of the words we will use today, comprising the entire alphabet.

Fox	Violet	Back
Youth	Gratify	Zither
Zest	Quiver	Vest
Wind	Mow	Splendor
Quilt	Joke	Query
Jump		Buckwheat
Cabinet		Why
Sparkling		Sunday
Zodiac		Souvenir
X-Ray		Fudge

Here are a few using only A-E-H-M-N-O-R-S-T:

Rest	North	Storm
Man	Roam	Steam
Those	Heart	Moan
More	Shone	Shot
Haste	East	Thorn
Share		Near
Name		Sermon
Then		Ham
Morn		Roast
Mast		Home

Be sure all letters given out are called for.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Kodaking

A YOUNG man, suddenly left unemployed, found that the hobby of his high school days could be used to bring in some needed money as well as to bring pleasure to others. Strolling about town with his camera, he snapped interesting views of beautiful homes and gardens, and caught delightful poses of happy little pets and children at play. These prints, enlarged to photograph size, sold easily to the surprised and gratified neighbors. All negatives were filed and reorders were frequent, especially at gift seasons. As he did the developing and printing, it was possible to make attractive prices. Miss G. T.

Rag Rugs

WITH four children in the family, mother always has a plentiful supply of garments that are "ready for the rag bag." Instead of discarding them, however, she cuts the sweaters, ties, stockings, and even dresses, into strips; selects certain colors, and then braids them into rag rugs. She makes woolen ones for floors, and silk and cotton ones for chairs and tapestries. She sells many to her friends. Miss J. J.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

236

The nuthatch is small in size and being ashey grey in color we sometimes seem to experience som difficulty in seeing them. They are characterized by an ability which sometimes seems uncanny to go down a tree headfirst

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Targums

AS EARLY as the sixth century B. C., the Classical Hebrew in which most of the Old Testament is written, began to be replaced by Aramaic; and before long the majority of the Jewish people were unable to understand the language in which their Bible was composed.

As a result, it became the custom at the synagogue services to read a passage first in Hebrew and then to give an Aramaic translation of it. These translations were gradually standardized and received the name "Targums" (literally "translations"), which is now applied exclusively to Aramaic Versions of the Old Testament. They are generally paraphrases rather than literal renderings, but they provide the Bible student with useful hints as to the original meaning of Bible passages which might otherwise seem obscure.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

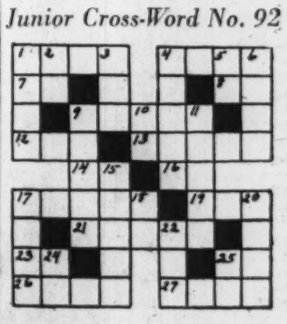
A MAN little understood in his neighborhood because of his insistence that he "did not believe in God," on the night of a serious earthquake came to the car of a neighbor in which two small children were comfortably sleeping, while the parents sat hand in hand, counting their blessings.

Said he who was "not a Christian" to the astonished father of the little family: "I have two twenty-dollar bills in my pocket. Here is one for you. We don't know, any of us, what is ahead this night—or whether we shall ever see each other again. But this will at least buy gasoline and something to eat if you should need it."

In the spirit in which it was offered, the loan was accepted from one with whom only casual greetings had ever been exchanged before. (But there had been a determined refusal in that home to believe the current talk of atheism in regard to this one.)

The two parents felt equipped for any emergency, thanks to the $20—it went into a pocket almost empty. The money was soon returned, but the kindliness can never be forgotten. Nor the lesson!

Junior Cross-Word No. 92



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Measure of capacity.
4—A kind of short gaiter.
7—Upon.
8—Bolivia is on this continent (abbr.).
9—Approximately.
12—Young goat.
13—Floated in air as a flag.
14—Ditto (abbr.).
16—Therefore.
17—Lively dances.
19—Part of the face.
21—Is borne along.
23—Musical note.
25—Exists.
26—Dwell.
27—Small open vessel.

Down

1—11th president of U. S.
2—Within.
3—Small flap or tag.
4—Human beings.
5—While.
6—Small mountain lake.
9—Snake.
10—About.
11—Implements.
15—Brownish yellow.
17—Rivulet.
18—State whose capital is Pierre (abbr.).
20—To station.
22—To sow back.
24—Three-toed sloth of South America.
25—State whose capital is Des Moines (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

From Fear to Faith

THAT was a jolly party America gave its President—and itself—last night. A good time was had by all the millions who attended "birthday balls" throughout the country or joined via radio in care-free celebration. It was an unconventional, happy tribute to an unconventional, happy leader. But it was more than a tribute to President Roosevelt or a contribution to the Warm Springs work for crippled children. It was, in its very light-heartedness, a good evidence of the extent to which the country has caught the President's spirit and a good measure of the recovery of a crippled nation.

The nation which could give even one night to care-defying enjoyment of song and dance is not the nation which a year ago was obsessed with gloomy midnight conferences struggling to save collapsing banks. It is a nation that has traversed the whole distance from fear to faith. All is not yet light and gayety. For many the battle is bitter. But for America as a whole it is no longer a downcast, despairing, rear-guard fight; it is a heads-up, hopeful offensive. And it is the President who has set not only the pace but the posture.

By his own buoyant, serene assurance, Mr. Roosevelt has given the country a confidence which may prove a larger factor in recovery than any part of his economic or fiscal program. A forced, assumed courage would not have sufficed. But Mr. Roosevelt had proved by his own conquest of physical disability that happiness and usefulness can be achieved despite material handicaps. What he had done for his own body he would do for the body of men and women who looked to him for leadership.

He knew that the spirit of a nation, as of an individual, is more important than its material condition. He knew that such realization conquered fear. He said in his inaugural that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes." For months the country had been painfully learning that it was paralyzed chiefly by fear of losing material possessions which were far less essential to well-being than its spiritual resources.

The President's courage was much more than personal determination; it had in it somehow a happy assurance that good is more powerful than evil, that men and nations can summon spiritual forces to overcome material limitations. And as the nation has come in some degree to see that man does not live by bread alone, but by a better understanding of his own spiritual nature, it has triumphed over many of its materialistic, selfish fears, and won some measure of the President's faith.

The Elephant Rubs His Eyes

JUST when political observers were hanging out the "Do Not Disturb" signs and whispering that the G. O. P. elephant would probably continue in a state of coma well toward if not beyond 1936, the Republican Party's mascot has blinked, flicked an ear and even rubbed his eyes with a ruminative trunk.

The occasion of this interruption of his slumbers is the address of Mr. Ogden L. Mills, former United States Secretary of the Treasury, before the Kansas Day Club in Topeka. Mr. Mills, who was head elephant trainer during the last of President Hoover's incumbency as master of ceremonies, has urged the sleeping beast to take some note of the high-handed way in which President Roosevelt monopolizes the entire "big top" for his trained donkey act, and at least to raise a paw, a hoof, a pad or whatever it is an elephant uses for feet, in protest.

These sentences about the odiousness of allowing government to drift into "executive dictatorship," of course, have their weight. There is something to stop and think about in Mr. Mills's assertion that federal authority is being stretched beyond constitutional limits, that excessive powers are being put in the hands of one person, and that citizens and businesses face a possible danger of arbitrary bureaucratic control.

But if the elephant has any of his old-time fire left, the thing that will really make him rub his eyes and then open them wide in amazement, after kicking himself to make sure he is actually there, is the former chief revenue officer's statement about the tariff. Imagine a Republican spokesman coming out, even by implication, in favor of lower tariffs! Yet Mr. Mills says, "We will have to abandon the present policy of isolation and intense nationalism and to some extent modify recent tariff practices."

If the elephant doesn't wake up quickly he will find himself carrying a donkey saddle instead of a howdah—the Jacksonian low-tariff saddle cast aside by President Roosevelt early in his act as a bareback rider.

It is true that Mr. Mills adheres to "a sound system of protection," but he goes on to define this in almost precisely the terms by which President Wilson and Senator Underwood defined their Democratic doctrine of a competitive tariff. He is discovering a more truly national basis for the Republican Party when he declares against "the sacrifice of the efficient farmer to save the inefficient manufacturer."

At any rate, the Mills speech is significant for one thing. The G. O. P. pachyderm may not rouse himself to display any extremely fast footwork in the congressional elections of 1934 nor to exert any genuinely elephantine opposition during the remainder of the current session in Washington, but he evidently is going to undertake a fairly graceful imitation of a horsefly buzzing around the ears of the Democratic donkey during the remainder of the Roosevelt Administration.

Great Britain's Key Industry

COAL mining has been for a quarter of a century the *enfant terrible* of British industry. It has been through crisis after crisis. On several occasions it has threatened to bring British industry to a standstill, and once, in the abortive but costly general strike of 1926, it did so.

Even in the depressed conditions of today the mines employ nearly 800,000 men, and ten years ago they employed 1,200,000 men. Coal is the industry upon which nearly all other British industries depend. In no other is labor so strongly organized or the owners so loosely organized. Among employees Socialism has a stronger hold than in any other trade, while among the masters many cling to the individualism of the nineteenth century. There is no coöperation between employers as a whole and men as a whole, and among the latter there is ceaseless dissatisfaction, which is increased by the knowledge that the owners have never come together to effect that reorganization which independent experts agree is essential. The recommendations of a royal commission have been ignored; and a reorganization commission, after three years' work, has only now reached the stage of reporting that it has been baffled by the owners, and that it at length proposes to use its powers of compulsion.

At a time when most of the staple British industries are, either voluntarily or under pressure, tightening up their organization, it is becoming almost a public scandal that mining reforms long ago recognized as necessary should be frustrated by recalcitrant owners. As small individual concerns the mines are by no means inefficient; the inefficiency lies in attempting to maintain them on the basis of small individual concerns. The reorganization commission reports "haphazard development of each coal field by a large number of uncoördinated units, brought into existence on no national plan, nearly all working below capacity, competing suicidally, whether in capital expenditure or in prices, or both, for a market that cannot absorb the product of all." The commissioners have no powers to deal with the land owners, some 4000 in number, who own the minerals and draw royalties from the companies which mine them. But they have power in the last resort to compel the mining companies to effect mergers, to suppress the less profitable mines, and to devise a common selling policy.

The commissioners, with the moral support of the Government, have determined to effect partial amalgamations to control development, coördinate selling, and concentrate production in the more efficient mines by closing superfluous pits. Such partial rather than complete amalgamation they believe will carry the good will of at least a majority of owners who would resist more drastic measures.

On these lines some progress may be expected in the present year. But competent critics are not satisfied. Nor are the commissioners, who recognize that no reform can be complete so long as the ownership of the land over the mines is in the hands of thousands of lessors who have no common interests. Again and again experts have advised that the nation should acquire these mineral rights and become the lessor of all the mines, with power to impose conditions. The reorganization commission is clearly of opinion that reorganization, to be "effective and lasting," requires nothing less than nationalization of the mineral rights.

Thus an industrial issue of the first magnitude is thrown into the cockpit of political discussion. Will the National Government, dependent on the support of so many Conservative interests, venture on so drastic a measure? If they do not, there will be much dissatisfaction among their more progressive supporters.

The Challenge of the Children

ANNOUNCEMENT by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, that 5,500,000 of the 12,500,000 persons receiving public relief in the United States are children is not pleasant reading. Mr. Hopkins declares that children have been the worst sufferers during the depression. He says:

> That is something to think about that it should be children who have had to take the worst beating of all, suffering more numerously and more severely than any other section of the population.

This *is* something to think about, not gloomily or hopelessly, however, but courageously and constructively. It is disquieting to realize that 42 per cent of persons "on relief" are children. There are about 45,000,000 children in the United States. With 5,500,000 of them "on relief," this means about one child in eight. But there is another side to the picture—seven-eighths are not dependent on relief! The doughnut is there as well as the hole. Furthermore, it is fortunate that the dependent children *are* "on relief" instead of suffering from cold and hunger—fortunate that relief is provided for them to be "on."

But after making due allowance for these aspects of the situation, it is a distinct challenge to the nation and to recovery efforts that relief rolls have reached 12,500,000 persons, or 3,134,678 families, including 5,500,000 children, of whom 35 per cent are not yet old enough to go to school.

What are the effects upon children and childhood of being "on relief"? The effects are mixed. Of course, helpless children have first claim upon the solicitude and resources of their protectors, parental and governmental. That needy children are being fed, sheltered and clothed, and those of school age enabled to continue school—where schools are open—is a very definite and concrete entry on the credit side of the social ledger.

On the debit side there are offsetting entries, some tangible and some intangible. In many families, especially large families, relief is inadequate and life at best is bare and bleak. Children, both consciously and unconsciously, absorb the home atmosphere from their elders, and when that atmosphere is one of insecurity, acute anxiety and discouragement, the effects upon childhood may be serious. They are not unlike the effects of war upon children, as well as adults. At best, the atmosphere of a home "on relief" is not conducive to the full, natural, joyous unfolding of the individuality of the child and its development and training.

The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, held in 1930 at the call of President Hoover, recognized that while many of the efforts to improve the lot and enhance the opportunities of children can be applied directly to the children themselves, there are other desiderata for children obtainable only through improving the lot of their parents. One goal set for the children of America in the Children's Charter of the White House Conference is:

> For every child the right to grow up in a family with an adequate standard of living and the security of a stable income is the surest safeguard against social handicaps.

That rule was enunciated before the country had slumped into the lowest depths of the depression. Subsequent events have served to emphasize its truth. After all, it must never be forgotten that economic stability is the major factor in social soundness and assuring opportunity for both children and adults.

Pistols at Dawn

PERHAPS the famous Duke of York had the right idea when he marched his 10,000 men up the hill and down again. Perhaps, by so doing, he got what has been called "satisfaction of arms." Certainly he cut no more ridiculous figure than some others who have marched to more disastrous effect.

The other day in Paris two citizens, one a lawyer and the other a newspaper editor, at daybreak in a football stadium faced each other with pistols seeking "satisfaction of arms." Happily the aim of neither gentleman was accurate. Each missed—twice—and the world chuckled hugely over the picture of the two stalking angrily out of the park, honor unappeased and argument unsettled. One wonders how any intelligent person could consider the argument settled or honor appeased by a mere demonstration of marksmanship had one of the bullets found its mark.

The Duke of York did have the right idea whether he knew it or not. Napoleon marched his men into Moscow and marched them back again. He left a trail of misery and human suffering that darkened a page of history. Yet honor was as unappeased and accomplishment as distant as ever. The armies of Germany marched into Belgium, stayed through four horrible years, and marched home again. That movement of troops took a dreadful toll of manhood, plunged the world into chaos and bitterness. And nothing was accomplished. Honor has remained unappeased.

The spectacle of the gentlemen of Paris is worthy of more than passing notice. There is a note of terrific import behind the comic outcome. These gentlemen provide an example of the futility of expecting "satisfaction by arms," a futility that is only deepened when nations go to war. For howitzers and machine guns are but the dueling pistols of nations. The tragedy lies in the fact that nations are seldom as fortunate as were these gentlemen of Paris.

Stratosphere Flying for Anyone

AS FORTY rubber balloons burst twelve miles or more up in the stratosphere somewhere over the United States within the next two weeks, their pop may sound a shot which will be "heard round the world." For hitched to their fluttering fragments as these fall earthward will be delicate instruments containing information which may revolutionize knowledge of the stratosphere and open a new era of advanced weather forecasting.

These experiments, to be conducted soon by distinguished meteorologists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Lambert Field, St. Louis, are expected to provide even more accurate and valuable information than did the huge balloons of Dr. Piccard and Lieutenant-Commander Settle.

Wrapped in "swaddling clothes" of bamboo shock-absorbing frames to insure a safe landing, the instruments may land anywhere between Massachusetts and California. Lambert Field was selected for loosing the balloons because of its central location on the continent. A reward of $5 has been offered for return of the instruments, in the condition found, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This novel way of obtaining further knowledge of the stratosphere seems more practical than the balloons in which men risk their lives. The rubber balloons will bring back nearly as much information—that is, if some of them are found—as could the man-controlled stratosphere craft. Data will include records of temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure.

Here is an experiment in which the public will play an important part. Its success depends upon the meteorologists' recovering at least one set of their devices. If they do, a study of the instruments should disclose data upon which might be based a new way to forecast weather conditions and perhaps a way to foster aviation in the stratosphere.

So, watch for a shattered balloon and queer-looking instruments. Its discovery may mean that you will know your week-end weather a week ahead!

Editorial Notes

The streamlining craze isn't so new, after all. A generation ago Tennyson applied it to poetry, in "The Brook."

One of the best streamlines we know is that of the poet Burns: "Flow gently, sweet Afton."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Newspapers and Their Public—Labor-Saving Machinery in Tibet

AS NEWSPAPERS grow in size and circulation, and the population of the territory which they serve increases, the problem of keeping in touch with readers becomes an exceedingly important and difficult one. In the old days in New York City, when editors like the elder James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, or William Cullen Bryant, published their papers for a group of perhaps 10,000 to 25,000 readers each, and walked in dignified state to their offices each morning, meeting on the way many of the men of light and learning in the community, the problem was not so difficult. The editor knew his people personally, or enough of them to be able to judge pretty well their views.

But when circulations went up to 300,000 or 400,000, and individual cities had a larger population, and a vastly more heterogeneous one than that of the whole of the United States in the early days of the nineteenth century, editors began trying to feel out their public to determine what were its convictions, its ideals, its wishes, which might properly be reflected in newspaper columns. In England, where politics is "good form," and particularly where, prior to the great war, the editor relied upon his position in good society to bring him not merely a knowledge of what the governing classes were thinking, but what the policies of the Government were likely to be, the personal contact between the editor and his people was largely relied upon. I picked up the other day a book on English journalism, and culled from an interview with Lord Northcliffe a statement of what he thought was one of the primary duties of the editor. Editing a paper with a circulation approximating 1,200,000, he still clung to the idea of personal contact, as this extract from his interview indicates:

> A newspaper cannot be kept in contact with realities, and with everything, big and little, that is happening day by day, unless it has somebody watching, listening, going about picking up, like the elephant, now a large tree trunk of news, now a few pins of gossip. Men who have to be at their desks for a number of hours a day cannot do this. Nor can they see how the paper looks from outside; what impression it makes on those who have not produced it. The most valuable work I do is done away from the office. If I were there always I would not be able to look at the paper with a detached eye. I should not see where effort was misplaced, sense of proportion warped, and judgment clouded.

The Brooklyn Eagle has recently undertaken a very interesting experiment for the purpose of establishing direct personal contact between the readers and the editors. It has established a weekly forum, held in an auditorium in the Eagle Building, accommodating 1000 people, and addressed by the editor and the managing editor of the paper. They are striving to make it an active interchange of free opinion. The subscribers who attend are encouraged to question the Eagle's managers concerning the editorial policy, and the sources and accuracy of its news.

For one hour there is an active interchange of questions and answers, accompanied by brief five-minute talks by special writers and columnists on their particular departments. The net result one would think might be the entertainment, and, of course, the education of the audience, and, as well, the very decided strengthening of the Eagle's position as an exponent of the public sentiment of its community. It would seem that in a community so large and of such varying individual characteristics as that of New York, the weekly forum greatly outdoes Lord Northcliffe's professional diner-out as a source of useful information for the editor of a great paper.

* * *

A curious illustration of the way in which the economic problems which attach to a highly developed machine age show themselves under conditions almost primitive has been furnished in the last week by labor troubles in both China and Tibet. The Tibet workingmen, it seems, are suffering from labor-saving machinery. Not that the sort of devices which we find in the great automobile factories or the textile factories of New England have yet made their appearance in these backward communities. Indeed, in Tibet the whole trouble comes from the belated appearance of an ordinary wheel; cart wheel or wheelbarrow, as the case may be.

The principal spokesman for Tibetan labor announces that tremendous unemployment has been created by the employment of wheeled vehicles to carry stuff which formerly was borne on the backs of men. Two men, he says, now do the work that formerly kept 1000 men employed and supplied with food. Hence unemployment, lack of money, bad trade, and all the circumstances of that malign circle which in the United States four years ago proceeded from overproduction due to more complicated labor-saving machinery. Technocracy has not made its appearance in Tibet as yet, and the simple remedy supplied by Mr. Tarchin Baboo is a demand that wheels, except perhaps in the heads of the local economists, shall be barred from Tibet.

In China the increasing number of automobiles, although to the Westerner they seemed few and far between, has caused a raid by ricksha men upon the stores supplying these machines. One automobile, they figure, will do the work of fifty or more ricksha men. Hence the automobile should be prohibited, It is a curious fact, by the way, and indicative of the differing ideals of the two governments, that while in China the ricksha is everywhere visible and protected by government legislation, in Japan it is frowned upon by officials who hold that it is in distinct derogation of the dignity of the Japanese man to put himself between shafts and drag people about. The visitor to Japan, who usually is eager for the new experience of the ricksha ride, is always advised by any local friends against courting unpopularity by appearing in one of these vehicles.

However, an interesting study of the effects of mechanical invention upon human labor might begin with the effect of the introduction of an ordinary wheel into industry, carrying it up through various stages to the most modern type of automatic machinery which is so rapidly displacing in Western countries even the highest skilled labor. At every stage somebody suffered while humanity profited.

Lights o' London

By DICK WHITTINGTON

Easy to Fix Money Theory OCCASIONALLY The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street—or at least one of her "family"—discloses a modernity that transcends the usual conception of the conservatism of the Bank of England. I encountered this some days ago at a little affair at which Sir Josiah Stamp, a director of the bank, was to speak. Now Sir Josiah can explain the gold standard—or the absence of the gold standard—as well as anyone. He has that trick of compressing into sharp, self-made phrases a viewpoint at once expert and practical. While we were awaiting the announcement of luncheon, a newcomer joined the group to speak to Sir Josiah about a school of economics which, so the newcomer said, he was about to establish.

"But how," asked someone, "is it possible in this day of changing monetary theories and conflicting views to determine upon a definite curriculum?"

"Simple," replied the great man. "My friend T. E. Gregory—" (who, by-the-by is professor of economics at London University and one of the leading British economists) . . . "Gregory tells me that the economists these days are writing their texts in loose-leaf notebooks!"

* * *

London Turns To Kite Flying Windy days have descended on Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Sails are fluttering in the Round Pond, where those who own model yachts form an élite and exclusive fraternity. But a short while ago new kinds of sails threatened to draw the admiring gaze of Londoners from the water to the air. Conservative yachtsmen were shocked to see that kites were being flown in the northern end of Hyde Park. Actually Lord Kinnoull had just opened the first official London kite-flying display. The flying activities were greatly aided by the instructive presence of Mr. Tahang, champion kite-flier of one of the islands in the Malay States—where kite-flying is a serious sport. Londoners watching were suddenly a little proud; even the yachtsmen could scarce forbear to cheer. For a diminutive London lad flew his kite far above the champion's, until it actually disappeared in the clouds.

* * *

Furniture Of 18th Century Collecting furniture is one of the great interests of the American Ambassador's wife. Before returning recently to the United States on vacation, Mrs. Bingham was busy looking for pieces in England for the Robert Lee House, the birthplace of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Virginia, which a committee of American women has bought. Mrs. Bingham is chairman of the house-furnishing committee. She is anxious to restore it as it was in the original home of the Lees in 1729.

Mrs. Bingham has always been interested in collecting eighteenth century furniture. She has it in her home in America and she brought with her to the Embassy in London, eighteenth century sewed-work chairs—which she had found in England years ago!

When Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who gave the American Embassy in London to the American nation, came to see Mrs. Bingham in London some little time ago, she took pleasure in showing him the English chairs in the Ambassador's room. Together they went over the house, noting the changes, and Mr. Morgan told Mrs. Bingham of his life there as a little boy. He recalled how strict was the rule that they should all be down in time for family prayers.

* * *

English Arts Clear Traits Englishmen are suddenly awakening to a pride in their country's art tradition. Until the Royal Academy recently opened its Exhibition of British Art from 1000 to 1860 at Burlington House in London many people indeed seemed not to realize that British art had definite characteristics. Critics as well have been surprised at the emphasis of British contributions to art. They trace a definite character running all the way through the work. This character seems to be one of compromise—a very English trait. The compromise has been between what the artists have seen, what they have felt, and what they have understood. Instead of forcefully putting only one of these senses into the pictures, they have put them all in with an effect of "thickness and richness of mingled interests."

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

When It Is All Added

IF SOME former Jaxons who have been away a year or so would come back from where they are now, they would be amazed at the changes which have taken place even during the depression. Of course, the homefolks overlook the progress the city is making. . . .

Someone who hasn't been here for a year or two would be startled at the improvements. He would ride into town by way of the beautiful new Main Street, . . . or, if he came by way of Beaver Street, he would find that former bleak and tawdry thoroughfare transformed into a modern traffic artery with all the trimmings.

He would mail his letter in a new two-million-dollar post office and ride in beautiful new buses instead of the old, dilapidated, flat-wheeled street cars of a year ago.

Three pre-cooling plants, representing more than a million dollars in equipment investment alone, to say nothing of added pay rolls, would indicate to the former resident that something has happened commercially. . . .

He would find an improved municipal airport, with more hangars, more planes and regular scheduled flying service between Jacksonville, Chicago and New York. . . . Jacksonville has not been asleep during the lean years.—*Jacksonville* (Fla.) *Journal.*

Mr. Roosevelt and the Banks

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S budget is his boldest venture yet, but no one will say a word against it. At last the President has given up the psychological method of raising the gold price and fallen in with the policy urged long by liberal economists. The program provides for more borrowing, more spending, and a balanced budget in 1936, by which time the national debt will have risen to close on $32,000,000,000. By this stroke the President wins two victories. He gets money from a patriotic America for his public work schemes and the refinancing of banks and industry—enough money to send prices easily to the 1929 level within a year. Prices have, in fact, immediately responded. Simultaneously, he rivets his hold more firmly still on the banks, which have opposed his recovery experiment from the start. Already he controls one-third of them through the RFC. Now he will have still more money with which to help them out of their difficulties—at a price; and public opinion will force them to take up the greater part of his recovery bond issue. They will thus become financially interested in the success of the President's schemes. And since they have been the main opposition so far, the rest of the way to recovery should be easy.—*The Spectator* (London).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Spanish Crossroads

By Salvador de Madariaga

Spain's Ambassador to France

THE ATTENTION WHICH IS BESTOWED on Spain by world public opinion nowadays may be explained by the sight of one of the oldest European nations, and one most attached to her traditions and ways of thinking, suddenly upsetting a political and religious order which had long prevailed in her midst in order to launch forth along paths which can be no better known to her than they are to those nations which ventured on them in earlier times. It may however be possible to discover that while changes in outward life may appear somewhat dramatic, Spain remains true to her nature and, in fact, recovers her truer nature or, at any rate, a truer expression for it through the changes she is undergoing.

From the political point of view, Spain had to adapt her forms of state to the peculiar character of her people. It was a curious paradox to observe that a people which was most democratic in its life and spirit was governed under privileged and aristocratic forms. Every man or woman who has visited Spain must have noticed the direct and matter-of-course character and the democratic approach of the people in contrast with the obsolete forms of her political life.

An adjustment was certainly needed. It implied the elimination of all the instruments of historical and political inequalities and above all the crown, the army (in so far as it was a privileged political class) and the church (in so far as it constituted a special state within the state).

This done, Spain found itself faced with the same difficulties which all democracies have met in the present complicated world. Beyond the usual ones, such as the contests between economics and politics, efficiency and democracy, authority and liberty, Spain has perhaps to deal with a number of other problems of her own, such as the adjustment to be made between the religiously minded part of her population and the masses who find their faith in the gospel of Marx; or else the immediate necessity for a vigorously organized state, given the strongly individualistic nature of the Spanish people.

No one can safely prophesy the turn which the evolution of Spain may take as determined by all these problems, but three things are certain: the monarchy will not return, for none but a handful of hillbound peasants in the north and of snobs and aristocrats dotted about Spanish and foreign cities thinks that this matter is worth discussing; and Spain will never be communistic, for liberty and individualism are too strong in Spain for such doctrines ever to take root in her soil; finally, Spain will not seek the solution of her political difficulties in an authoritative system of state such as Fascism.

Such a dictatorial system, in so far as it was adaptable to Spanish ways, was tried and failed and such things never happen twice. The idea of the

Articles By

. . . C. DELISLE BURNS . . .
. . . VIOLET KER SEYMER . . .
. . ANNA WILMARTH ICKES . .
. HUGH ROSS WILLIAMSON .

PANORAMA OF MADRID, A GREAT MODERN CITY

Burton Holmes—Ewing Galloway

authoritative state is only succeeding in countries that had not yet passed through the period of absolutism which every people must endure immediately after it is constituted into a united nation. Spain went through that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and the path toward her political and social constitution may be longer and more difficult, but will never lead the Spanish people to a consented and contented dictatorship.

* * *

In international life, similar historical considerations must be borne in mind. Spain has lived down imperial ambition and experience. Her empire went through its complete cycle of evolution and she can show the world the unique sight of 20 nations created by her with such vigorous vitality that, though left completely alone in the enjoyment of their political and intellectual sovereignty, and though powerfully attracted by England and America as to economic life and by France as to intellectual life, these nations remain strongly Spanish. This is due to no positive action from Spain. It is the result of the natural strength of her creative work through 300 years and perhaps even more so of the sheer vitality of her race and spirit.

Spain thus occupies in the world the exceptional position of a nation with an imperial experience yet no imperial ambition. Her natural turn of mind is therefore bound to be in favor of peace understood not merely as the equilibrium of conflicting ambitions, but as the result of world organization.

For having had—and satisfied—world ambitions and being, so to speak, on the way back from them, she at the same time realizes the world character of present day problems, having acquired in her past history a world standard for international affairs.

Moreover, it so happens that the highest ideals of contemporary world politics are perhaps the only ground on which the two halves of a political life can agree and coincide; the Socialists and in general what is described in Spain as "the parties of the Left" are strongly in favor of pacifism through the League of Nations, the organization of peace, disarmament and intelligent world government. On the other hand, the traditional parties, the parties known as "the Right," find in the principles of the League of Nations the counterpart of the doctrines taught in Salamanca by the great jurists of Spain during the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries.

These historical and intellectual reasons should suffice to make of Spain the safest international servant of peace and of the League of Nations. But, moreover, a policy based on the League of Nations is also the best calculated to serve true Spanish interests. Placed on one of the most enviable strategical sites of the world, Spain is always exposed to the dangers of war from which she expects nothing and she has everything to fear. Her choice is therefore either to set up a powerful army and a still more powerful navy or to fall back on disarmament, world peace and world justice. Now, her 23,000,000 people are in great need of all the money a modern state can put together in order to maintain the excellent level of her roads and railways, well-known to tourists, to develop her bright prospects in hydroelectric power and particularly to improve the striking achievements already attained in public education by the governments of the Republic. Nothing could be more disastrous for Spain than to have to sacrifice any one of these aims in order to build up an army and a navy through the failure of disarmament.

Burton Holmes—Ewing Galloway

MAIN STREET: SPANISH STYLE

A View of the Calle de Alcala, from the Plaza de Madrid. It Is the Widest Street in Madrid and a Fashionable Promenade

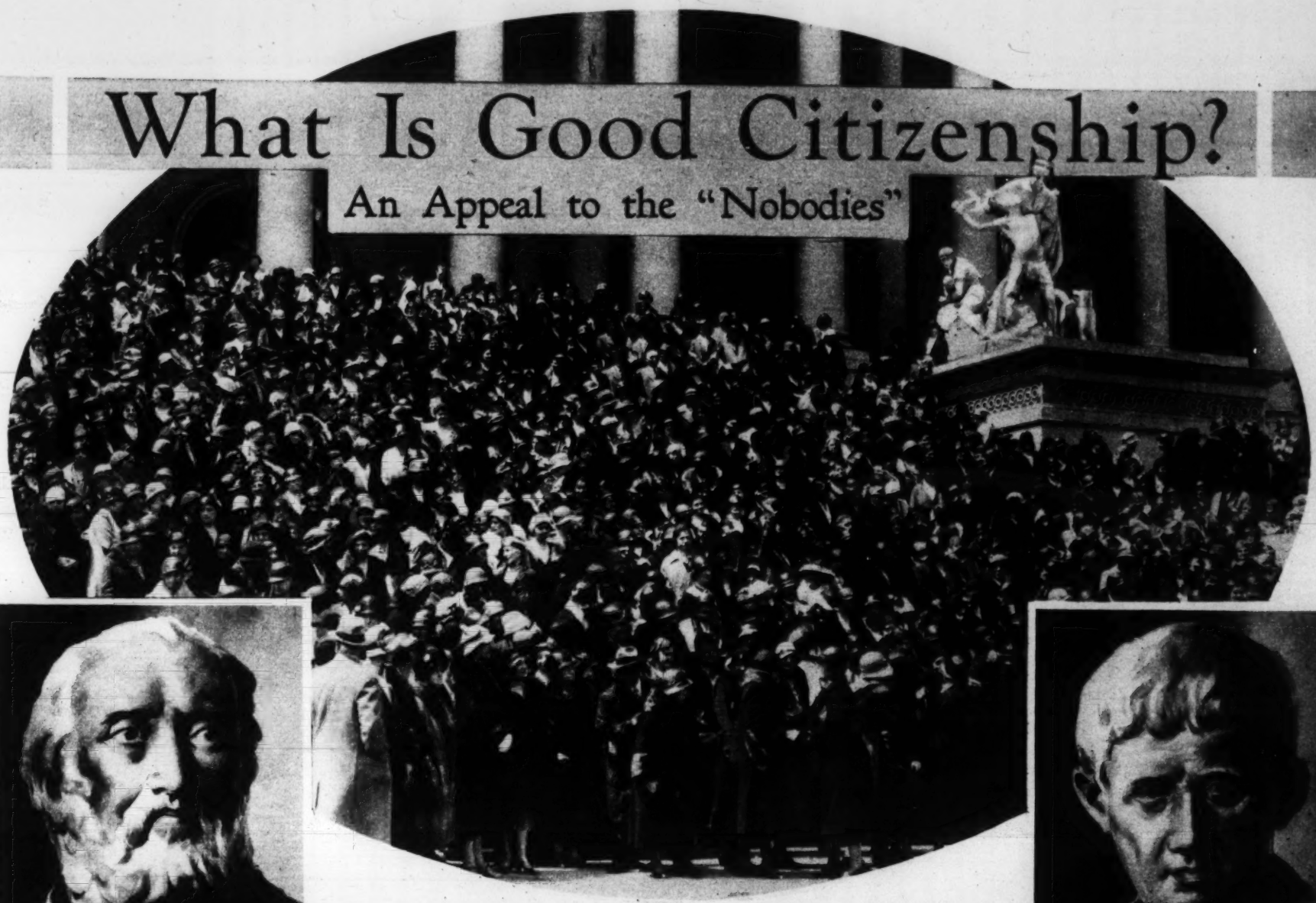
* * *

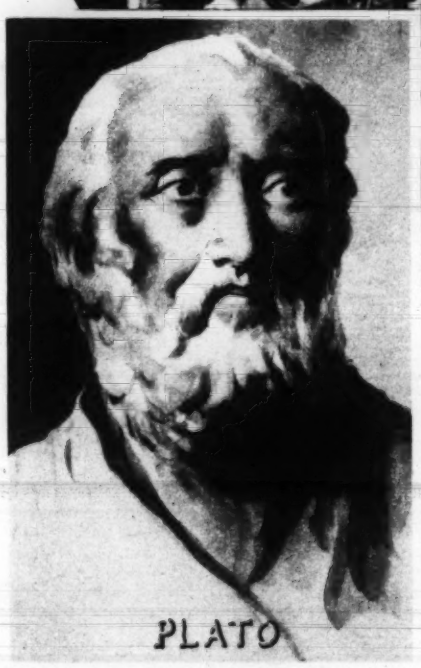
But again it is not on these interested though legitimate reasons that Spain finds more securely her attachment to world peace through the League of Nations. This attachment comes from her strong conviction and desire to organize collective life on principles of order and justice. Even though the misguided efforts of some of her citizens still attached to the "naïve" theories of immediate social revolution may now and then create in her midst social troubles such as those which have recently occupied the attention of the Government, these troublesome people themselves, though misguided in their methods, are inspired by such principles of justice and order. But leaving aside this small if turbulent minority, the nation as a mass is definitely in favor of freedom within a framework of justice for all. Now, it is evident that such an attitude of mind, when transferred from the national to the international sphere, leads straight to the League of Nations.

In a word, Spain is today a nation which seeks to achieve the highest aims of collective life, both in internal and in external affairs, namely to afford to every man and woman and to every nation the fullest opportunities for the development of his or her legitimate inspirations in full liberty, justice and peace.

What Is Good Citizenship?

An Appeal to the "Nobodies"





PLATO

ARISTOTLE

There Is Much to Be Done in Public Affairs by Every Man and Woman, Expert Insists

By C. Delisle Burns

Stevenson Lecturer in Citizenship in the University of Glasgow

THE GOOD CITIZEN has more to do than to vote. Indeed, it would be an escape from responsibility and not an exercise of it, if the citizen attended to public affairs only at elections for local or central authorities and left it to them to do the rest.

Our traditional conceptions of public affairs are much too crude; and the institutions we have inherited are much too simple. It may be convenient to think somebody else to blame for our present difficulties—the government or the banks. And indeed it has become so common to say "Why doesn't the government do something?" that we shall soon be looking to "the government" to improve the weather when it is bad!

The last stage in that decline of responsibility is the cry for a good dictator to put us all in prison and feed us and wash us and tell us what is good for us. And in every country there are "superior persons" who are only too willing to become our prison-warders —of course, for our good.

But suppose it is ourselves, the Nobodies, who ought to be doing something! Suppose that our difficulties are due to ourselves! What then can we do?

In the first place, we must correct our conception of public affairs. It is true that Mr. Roosevelt has the duty of trying to improve the situation of the unemployed who have too little to eat and of the farmers burdened by the debt incurred in better times. But no government can do its job unless we Nobodies play our part. Not that we have to be altruistic; we shall fall into all kinds of sentimental muddles if we think in those terms.

Let us think instead that all the Nobodies, ourselves included, have in them great stores of unused abilities, which we all ought to bring into play. Of course, we must play according to plan; and the general plan may be decided by "the authorities." But more than enough is left to individual imagination and energy by any plan proposed.

In religion, for example, we do not wait to be told exactly what to do. Even in enjoying ourselves we club together independently. And so in public affairs a man or woman should feel that, apart from voting and paying taxes and obeying laws, there is a lot to be done, which can be discovered by thinking out the situation in our own town or circle of friends. There are many abilities in ordinary folk which they could use for the public good—which indeed they could enjoy using, if it were not for the false doctrine that public affairs are to be looked after only by officials and representatives. It is this feeling, that Nobodies can help, which has inspired the youth under Fascism and Communism. But surely this feeling is in accordance with Democracy and could have its effect in democracies?

There is something more, however, that Nobodies must do, if they are to be good citizens in modern conditions. They must acquire a deeper sense of the community. The old words "Nation" and "Patriotism" may be useful; but they are dangerously vague. The sense of the community is not an emotion about flags and fathers; it is an understanding of the dependence of each one of us upon the ordinary work of the folk who run the railroads and sweep the streets and cook our food.

Good citizenship is working together — with all those and all the time. The railroad man and the cook are paid for their work; and so are most of us. But so also are soldiers in war; and nobody thinks that a soldier does his work only in order to make something of it. It is assumed that, even if some soldiers are frauds, the country depends upon the sense of the community dominating the service, not upon the amount we pay for it.

Indeed it is strange that Mr. Roosevelt's appeal has had to be expressed sometimes in terms of war. We do not yet understand that the same ideal of common service for a common good may operate in peace. If it does not, then peace is only a general scramble, while the state holds the ring. But if we understand that our lives depend upon the work done by millions of ordinary Nobodies and if our work is necessary for them, then citizenship is not merely voting, not merely spending one's spare energy in helping in public affairs, but also doing all one's work under a dominating sense of the community. Of course, we must be paid for it, as a soldier is; but the pay is not the chief reason for the work. The life of the community—our own lives in fellowship with others—that is the end in view.

In practice, however, it is not easy to see the common good in the tangle of conflicting interests of different persons and groups and social classes. It is only too easy to identify the common good with the promotion of the interests of one's own friends or one's own class.

For an example of the problem today, let us take France. The Daladier Government fell last October, in spite of the fact that all parties and groups in France agreed with its foreign policy and did not wish to weaken the government in the difficult situation created by Hitler as a neighbor.

The government fell because it had proposed to meet the deficit on the budget by increasing taxation and decreasing the payment to civil servants; but neither the Right nor the Left in the Chamber would subordinate its own interest.

Clearly there was something to be said on both sides. The civil servants were already paid very little and the evasion of taxes by rich taxpayers in France is notorious. On the other hand, the taxpayer is afraid of the increasing political influence of those who derive their incomes from the state—lest it may "squeeze" the unofficial Frenchman too much.

In France, "the government"—any government—is regarded as naturally an enemy of the people; and the deputy is regarded as a protection against the government—except, of course, in war, when everyone is prepared to die for the country; but not, even then, to pay! The conflicting interests can be overcome under dictatorship by simply enforcing one interest, which is then asserted, without argument, to be the common good.

In Democracy these conflicts can be overcome at times by enthusiasm; but a real step forward can be made only when each side clearly sees a common good within which it can believe its own interest is included. Even peace or national strength in face of danger is not definite enough, unless it is felt as a form of justice. And justice has no real meaning unless it affects directly the common ways of living among the men and women who work around us. All the French, in the case we are considering, have to work out a new meaning for the word "France."

Thus citizenship is not merely an assertion that the common good should prevail. It is the effort to discover what that common good is. Ready-reckoning —in terms of one's own advantage— will not do. But the Nobodies must now do the thinking and the feeling. We must find the common good. We must tell our leaders what it is: and then perhaps they may be able to plan for its attainment.

Wheels of Progress Turn Toward Peace

Clenched Fists of Nationalistic Distrust Must Submit Finally to Wisdom That Transcends Selfishness and Brings Security

By Violet Ker Seymer

THE WHEEL OF PROGRESS moves steadily on in the thoughts and affairs of men. Intelligent planning for the general good is rallying to itself an ever weightier host of responsible thinkers, and visionless conservatism is gradually dropping to the rear. It is inconceivable that non-intelligence should vanquish intelligence, or that the minority of wise thinkers should not, by degrees, win the day over the unthinking majority. Under what impulsion does the world move forward? Under the impulsion of progressive, protective, purposeful ideas. Small beginnings lead on to big issues, and right ideas are breaking through the haze of conventional, material beliefs.

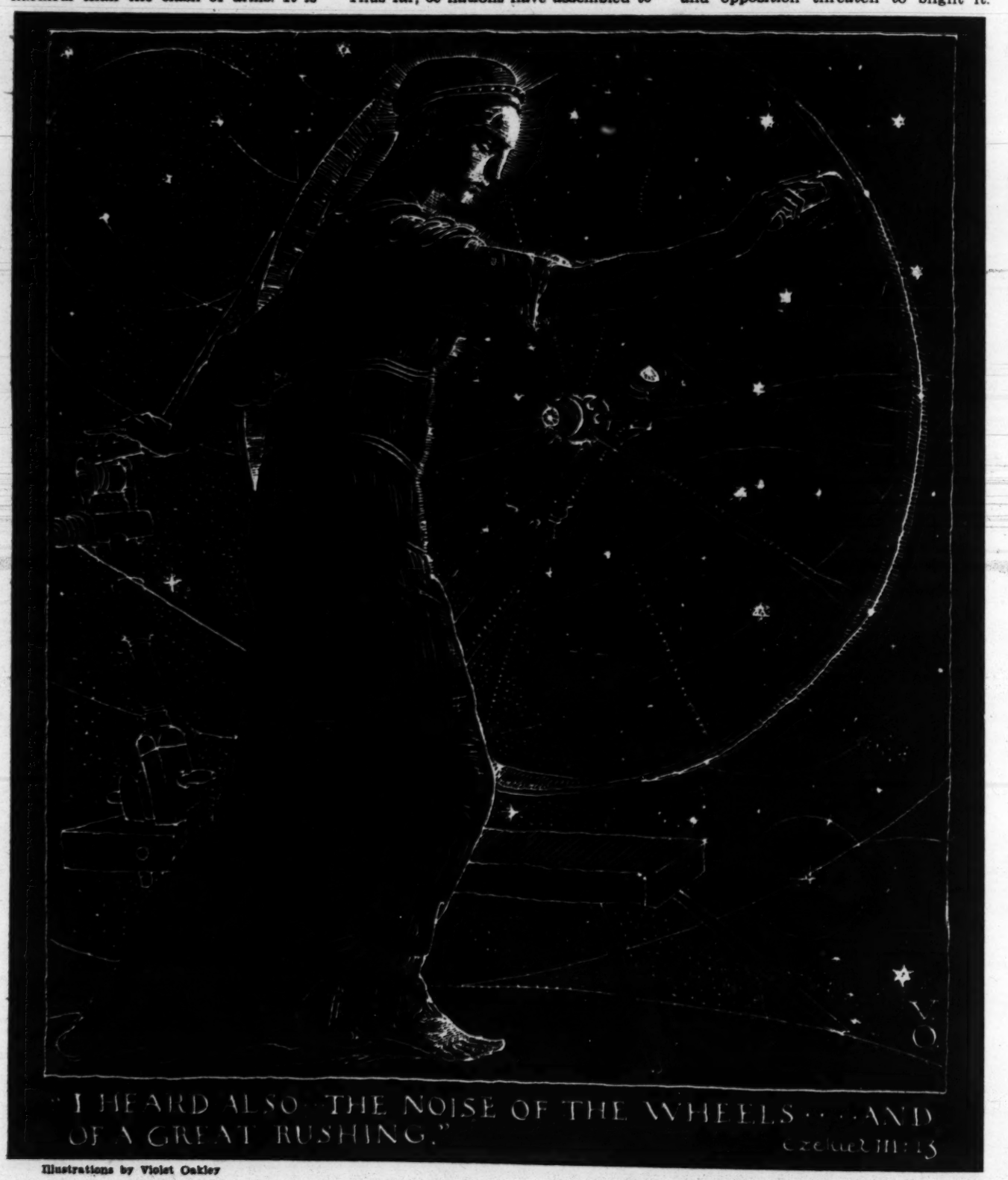
A society founded in 1929 under the name of the "Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace," met not long since in Washington, D. C., with representation by 22 nations. In the event of war or local riots, this society provides for the flying of a "Banner of Peace" on museums, churches, libraries, universities, and other important buildings as a defense against destruction and vandalism.

This idea of protection on a small scale may well develop into the prevention of aggression whereby the "Banner of Peace" will fly unseen over the whole world. Today an awakened moral sense is challenging the senseless warfare which, in the name of self-preservation, the nations have periodically carried on to their self-destruction.

Already antiquated types of wheels, apart from those formerly used in transport, have passed into history—a type of history, moreover, of which we moderns are ashamed. The wheel of martyrdom, for instance, to which St. Catherine was bound, is seen mainly in the art of the Primitifs. The Juggernaut, hypnotizing masses into fanatical fear, is no more. It is at least questionable, also, whether our modern public, walking the streets of a great city, would tolerate the passage of the tumbrel to the guillotine.

Such barbarisms have passed, says today's citizen. Or is it that they have only changed form? Is mass hypnotism extinct? Do we still see in the modern steel helmet the glitter of the helmet of Mars? Are we of the twentieth century still paying homage and incalculable toll to the heresy of war? Are we making history of which coming generations shall be ashamed? In the pounding of artillery, the rumble of tanks, the whirring of propellers bent on swift destruction overhead and in the deep, do we hear the echoes of ancient barbarisms? With horror and not a little scorn we read about the ancient heathen who caused their sons to pass through the fire. Is heathenism past when what is called patriotism flings all the youth of the world into the long flame of war—and in their loss, what is gained?

Today, international defenses are needed and they are appearing over the horizon in saner, safer forms. The public may deplore and even deride the dissensions in the League of Nations, but at least the clash of opinions is less harmful than the clash of arms. It is little short of miraculous that an attempt should be under way to achieve world representation around one table. Thus far, 65 nations have assembled to face and ultimately settle their joint difficulties. The experiment is still in the bud, and bitter winds of sarcasm and opposition threaten to blight it.



Illustrations by Violet Oakley

But the highest thinkers are holding on and shielding this bud in the hope that it may unfold the flower of peace to the world.

* * *

It was recently stated by Dr. Walter Koesching, secretary of the International Student Service at Geneva, that "when primitivism and nationalism yield to collectivism, there is a chance of the new world, a hope for a new peace." In the main, nations today are resisting the repetition of past mistakes. They do not want war for its own sake; they but pin their faith on its aftermath. What, so far, has been its aftermath, and is that faith well placed or misplaced? Gradually the world is dropping the notion that permanent peace can be achieved through recurrent wars, for on either large or small scale, it is impossible in the long run to do evil that good may come of it.

Nobody is against peace; it is its practicability that is questioned. On a vital question such as arms reduction, concerted action is obviously a necessity. Equally obvious is it that arms reduction cannot be carried on while the wholesale manufacture and trading of arms between countries have the sanction of governments. Sir John Simon's statement regarding "regulated and unregulated armament" is attracting increasing attention. The people of the world are looking to their several governments for bold, practical, united action, and this is no time for pessimism.

A lecturer, we are told, held before his audience a large sheet of white paper, in the center of which was a small black spot. Asked what they saw, many in the audience called out, "A black spot." "That," the lecturer remarked, "is pessimism." To minds downwardly inclined, there may seem to be ground for pessimism in today's prospects. On the other hand, enlightened thinkers, thoughtful and farsighted statesmen, armed with moral courage, vision, and a sense of principle, are holding their gaze to the white paper of arbitration, across which is written in indelible characters the promise of peace in the not too distant future. Is the average man looking at the black spot or at the white paper?

With world conditions in a state of turmoil and change, it is not surprising that the international fist should still be clenched in self-defense. Its hold on destructive weapons will relax only as constructive peace plans are evolved, weighed, universally adopted, and found practical—and this achievement is appearing over the horizon. Slowly the world is learning that "wisdom is better than weapons of war."

Education has moved forward since, as foreign Christian missionaries tell us, young natives aspiring to become educated used to put themselves in the hands of a learned man. Taking a slate and inscribing on it a mass of hieroglyphics, the learned man then washed them off with water into a calabash bowl, and the young natives, swallowing this liquid, were given to understand that they had become learned.

In our time, night schools; extension courses, summer schools, are crowded with students of all ages. This is good as far as it goes. But the world is still apt to think that academic education is the last word in progress. This education has intellectual, but not necessarily moral value. The highest peak of education rises toward spiritual understanding, and this holds the certain remedy for humanity's misunderstandings. How many are willing to attend this higher school of learning and what are its textbooks?

In "Nationalism, Man's Other Religion," Edward Shilito expresses the view that "education should be a process whereby the younger generation is led out into the true world; and that world, according to the Christian, is a world in which there is fellowship not only in human hearts within the nations, but of the nations. History, geography, literature, scripture, can all be made to lead to this vision." Vision! As this is cultivated, the map of the world will be less kaleidoscopic and multicolored.

Educators are responsible for cultivating the international spirit in all the public schools of the world, and that spirit is on the way. In the night of misunderstanding nations fight one another. In the light of mutual understanding they will meet, will grapple wisely with their difficulties, and will be at peace. Exchange courses, travel, Rhodes scholarships, intelligently utilized, tend to bring vision and protection, not only to youth, but through youth to the rest of the world.

Between the pacifist, true to his country's highest interests, and the peacemaker, is there something akin? Many of the youth of our day, undoubted patriots, are determined to live to serve their countries rather than die without having saved either it or themselves. They are banded together to prevent rather than endure the wholesale catastrophe of war which, as history records, fails to achieve its assumed purpose.

There is a right way to do the right thing. Unification of the world's thinking on a moral basis holds the clue to its problems. How achieve this unification, and on what foundation? On the basis of one common rule. Why not the Golden Rule? On one basis. Why not the basis of divine Principle, the influence of which has been dimly felt throughout the ages, else the world today would be lying in its own ashes.

The highest thinkers, the most moral and spiritual men and women, have best served their own and subsequent generations. Their acts are recorded and their words are quoted in our day. Their impress and their examples prove the power of righteousness to counteract badness and to win appreciation. People lacking in self-discipline may not always follow another's good example, but there are few who, in their hearts, do not respect it.

Working from a common rule and its practical operation, mathematicians, as such, are agreed both in theory and practice. By correct calculations and the persistent elimination of mistakes, they reach a common solution by a common method. Since this result is worked out in mathematics, it can be worked out in the higher moral realm by the influence of Principle which eliminates the hideous mistakes of greed, jealousy, suspicion, envy, hate. All these are the close relatives of fear and self-love. International fear is magnified self-concern. This egotism is the foe of international unity and international peace. The remedy lies in the shouldering by each individual of the responsibility for his own thinking and for his constant effort to improve it. Perverted thinking lies at the root of an individual's failure in life. Then why not at the root of his nation's failure?

This much being conceded, we cannot escape the logic that right thinking can restore both the nations' and the world's moral and spiritual equilibrium.

People surfeit their bodies with rich diet while they starve their minds with poor mental diet. The really fine literature of the world, past and contemporaneous, absorbed by the international consciousness, would go far toward awakening it to a right sense of values, and so stabilizing it. And in the array of nutritious literature, the Bible, profound and practical, is still listed as "the best seller." The spirit of the Gospels alone can exterminate evil and meet humanity's needs.

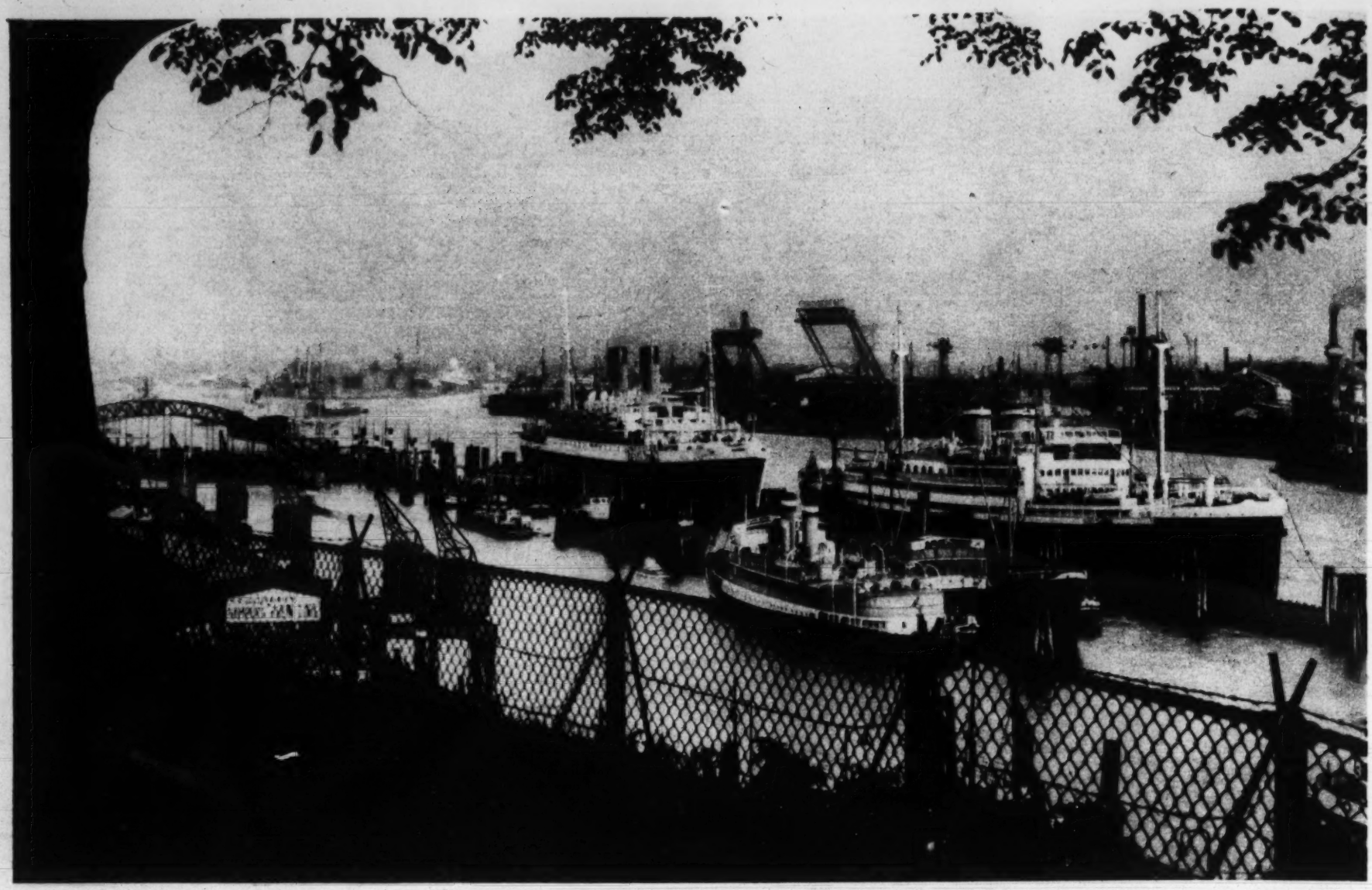
* * *

And so one is brought back to the value of progressive ideas carried into action in private and public life, and resulting in international legislation satisfying to all. Most things that are a menace to private citizenship are outlawed and penalized by fine or incarceration. The time is fast approaching when war, the biggest outlaw, will be chained that humanity may go free.

Naturally the world needs defenses—mutual, dependable defenses. Long ago it was said by one Paul, erstwhile a violent fighter on the side of persecution, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds, casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." In this statement is indicated the direct road to peace within and without.

Today, the material has come to grips with the spiritual. As yet the world is thinking two ways, and the affirmative, intelligent way is the winning way. It cannot yet be said that "the ayes have it," but the wheel of progress moves steadily on. Behind it is the motive power of divine Principle. Ahead of it, the respect of mankind. The general public, standing beside the road, is watching. Some are cynical, some hopeful, all are wishful. Could the hands of all mankind outstretched in superstitious fear arrest one single sunrise?

Then why doubt, why oppose, the coming of "the Sun of righteousness . . . with healing in his wings," when its rays are already breaking through? Casual observers see menace where watchers see the dawn. A poet alludes to what he calls the "painful inch," and in it sees the gain of more inches, provided the marchers walk "breast forward."



HAMBURG HARBOR, ONE OF THE BUSY CENTERS OF GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE

German Tourist Office

Germany Looks Abroad for New Markets

Manufacturers Stress Quality Goods Since Japan Supplies Cheaper Grades . . . Government Organizes Industry in Drive for Exports

By J. E. Williams

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT problems confronting the Third Reich is that of discovering new ways of ncreasing Germany's export trade.

When the National Socialists came to power at the beginning of 1933, they concentrated upon improvement in the home market as the principal means of creating employment. Great public works schemes, land reclamation, new auto roads, railway repairs and the like were taken in hand as the easiest and quickest methods of giving work to the largest numbers of unskilled men. Agriculture was also given special attention and restrictions imposed upon the import of foreign produce, either in the form of higher customs duties or through the quota system.

But the Government soon realized that foreign trade could not be ignored. The idle wharves and dockyards of Hamburg, Bremen, and Stettin, and the part-time employment in the furnaces and workshops of the Ruhr and other industrial centers give ample proof of the importance of export trade to the country. Many millions of its population are directly or indirectly dependent upon overseas traffic for their livelihood.

Germany's foreign trade has fallen off considerably during the past few years. This is due to a number of factors, chief of which are high tariff barriers, the world economic depression with its falling prices on the international market, the "valuta-dumping" consequent on the fall in the exchange value of the pound and dollar, and certain unfavorable reactions abroad to incidents connected with the political revolution here.

Germany's trade figures for the period, January to November, 1933 were as follows:

Imports	Exports	Surplus
(in million marks)		
3,829.5	4,447.6	518.1

This is a great drop in all figures, but particularly in the surplus, for an examination of the surplus for November, the last month for which statistics are available, shows that it is considerably lower than in the same month in previous years:

November Surplus in Million Reichsmarks

1930	1931	1932	1933
197	264	82	43

It is also significant that Europe's participation in Germany's total foreign trade has fallen considerably. This is particularly serious, since European states are Germany's chief creditors since the World War, and its whole economic development is closely bound up with what happens in them. For the first time for many years, trade with Soviet Russia showed a deficit in November.

In their attempts to solve the foreign trade problem, the National Socialists have found no solution differing from that adopted by liberal and democratic countries. The Third Reich, like most other highly industrialized states, is seeking to achieve what appears almost impossible under present world economic conditions—an ideal arrangement by which Germany's foreign markets will be increased and at the same time its home agriculture protected against all foreign imports.

This is particularly difficult for present-day Germany, since the Government has gone much further toward autarchy than its predecessors. Exports at any price are openly condemned. But it remains to be seen whether the talk of a replacement of "the old liberal policy of exports at any price" by "exports which do not damage the home market" will amount to much in practice.

Since it is clearly seen that Germany cannot compete with a land like Japan, which has a much lower standard of living, or with lands which now benefit from "valuta-dumping," it is openly advocated that the future Germany must concentrate upon placing quality goods on the world market. Such an attitude appears very different from that of the immediate pre-war period, when cheapness was so often considered abroad the great advantage of German wares.

Despite a more rigid autarchic policy, the Government is also seeking to organize its foreign trade, since its 65,000,000 population cannot be maintained at its present standard of living simply by depending upon the home market. The latter can never be more than a sure basis for foreign trade, under present economic conditions.

With a thoroughness typical of their actions in other fields, the National Socialists have attempted new methods and are planning new developments for Germany's foreign trade also. In view of the fact that the present régime has the whole of Germany as a single unit behind it and that there appears no likelihood of its being superseded in the near future, such a policy will probably prevail for some years—assuming that it proves its value.

The new methods may be divided roughly into two kinds, those of trade policy and those of organization. Both must be developed simultaneously, to achieve the desired end.

In trade policy, the old "most-favored-nation" policy, in the limited way in which it has hitherto been applied, will probably be abandoned. Such special agreements with individual states offered great benefits to German trade in the past, but are considered inadequate to present conditions. Instead, the home market must be extended to include many more states with which Germany can form agreements, so binding as to insure a permanent market for its products.

The natural development along these lines must lead to the inclusion of central and eastern Europe, together with some kind of close economic understanding with the United States and Japan. What the German Zollverein (Customs Union) of Jan. 1, 1834, did for the individual German states in the nineteenth century, this new economic unit is expected to do for Germany and those states linked with it.

England, the German economists contend, has already realized the necessity for a new world economic unit to replace the markets lost since the World War, and has gone far to secure its position by the agreement reached at Ottawa, in 1932, and by its arrangements with the other countries in the so-called "Sterling Bloc." Germany must follow this example, it is declared, since much trade has already been lost to other countries. England during the past few years has taken the lead in Danish and Finnish markets and America now bids for a share in the trade with Soviet Russia.

Germany has already decreed that its imports shall come as far as possible only from those countries which are willing to take its exports. In its arrangements with foreign creditors, it has sought to introduce the condition that repayments to bondholders shall be dependent—above a certain minimum amount—upon the extent to which such loss of foreign exchange shall be replaced by imports, to a corresponding amount by the states in whose currencies these amounts are paid.

Germany, which had already gone far in industrial organization at home, and in aiding foreign trade before the war, has continued along the same way ever since. Its latest official recognition of the necessary coöperation between all agencies at home and abroad, for

(Continued on Page 15)

Sir John Simon's Second-in-Command

Anthony Eden Is New Star on the British Political Horizon

By Hugh Ross Williamson

Playwright and Editor of The Bookman, London

MANY REPUTATIONS HAVE been tarnished in the present English Parliament; some have been marred; very few have been made. But in the last category must be included that of Anthony Eden, former parliamentary undersecretary for the Foreign Office and recently made Lord Privy Seal, a member of the Government without seat in the Cabinet.

The outside world, which depends for its knowledge of Westminster on the news value of its inmates, has become suddenly aware of the existence of Anthony Eden. It sees pictures of Sir John Simon and Mr. Anthony Eden on their way to Geneva, on their way back from Geneva, at Geneva; getting into an airplane or getting out of an airplane; standing on a quay or on a railway platform; smiling or looking grave. It reads that Sir John Simon has returned from Geneva but that Mr. Eden is remaining there, or that Mr. Eden has gone to Geneva and that Sir John Simon is following him. And by dint of perpetual reiteration, it couples the name of Eden with that of Simon as surely and as automatically as a mention of Laurel provokes a memory of Hardy.

Yet if Anthony Eden is a name, he is not yet a personality. This tall, good-looking young man, with a Guard's mustache; faultlessly dressed; possessing a charm of manner which springs from perfect self-possession—who is he in himself, apart from the fact that he is the Foreign Secretary's tactful aide?

His Socialist opponents have good words to say of him as "the best sort of Tory." By his own party he is looked on as one of the rising hopes of the younger Conservatives. Yet he has been in Parliament for 10 years now and, until his appointment to the undersecretaryship, he was not heard of. And still he is unobtrusive, without mannerisms. He does not inspire *mots* or legends. Apart from one description of him as "the best-dressed man in the House," no stories are told of him. His very popularity is that of distance rather than of intimacy.

* * *

Anthony Eden is 36 and an aristocrat. An uncle of the Earl of Warwick, he belongs to that class of landed gentry who are almost a survival from the eighteenth century. It is both his privilege and his duty to rule. Since he was 26 he has represented the "safe" Conservative seat of Warwick and Leamington, where an election is hardly more than a formality and the result is a foregone conclusion. Election, indeed, was merely the necessary prelude to a parliamentary career played as an immemorial game according to elaborate but well-understood rules. At the age of 29 he became parliamentary private secretary to Sir Austen Chamberlain, and the second step on the ladder was taken.

This is not to suggest that Mr. Eden was—or ever has been—a careerist. It was merely for him a natural progression, as natural as it had been to go from Eton to Christchurch and from Christchurch (where he got a first in Oriental languages) to the army; as natural as it was for him to win the M. C. in the war and to become a J. P. in peace.

He was, indeed, one of the "gilded youth" of England, but it was with his duties more than with his privileges that he was concerned. He spared no pains to master his subject. When he spoke in the House in those earlier years, he gave the impression of sound knowledge. He was never brilliant, never had penetrating moments of vision, never electrified the Commons of England by either the matter or the manner of his speeches—but he was sound, well-meaning, an English gentleman who could be trusted.

SIR JOHN SIMON AND MR. ANTHONY EDEN AT VICTORIA STATION, LONDON, ON THE WAY TO GENEVA. Keystone

Thus the paradox of Anthony Eden was that, as a survival from an older tradition, he became something almost new and strange in a Parliament where the natural figures were brilliant careerists, hard-headed industrialists, inept nominees of financial interests, demagogues, fanatics and visionaries.

His pleasant, well-modulated voice delivering speeches, whose phrases were gracefully — even fastidiously — constructed, might have been mistaken for a ghostly echo from the past when men took pride in their conversation and knew how to listen to elegance in others. His attitude to the burning social problems of the day was one of sympathy without realization. Certainly the poor should be well treated. But, as a Socialist writer pointed out, "men who live differently think differently, and it is an interesting index to the results of an unequal society that the history, the interests, and the traditions of the privileged class to which Mr. Eden belongs prevent him from approaching all questions of first principle with an open mind."

But a training and environment which might be a drawback in the sphere of home affairs, where the first necessity is a generous sympathy and tolerance springing from first-hand experience of life and enlarged by vision, was an asset in foreign diplomacy, which still labors under the rules of Talleyrand. At the Foreign Office, Mr. Eden's capacity for painstaking work, his aristocratic detachment and his tact and loyalty, made him invaluable.

* * *

When he was appointed as Lord Privy Seal he stepped into one of the most ancient and honored sinecure positions of high precedence. The Lord Privy Sealships usually are held by elder statesmen whose services the Government wishes to retain for special duties. In the cases of Viscount Snowden in 1931, J. H. Thomas in 1929, Bonar Law in 1919, and Lord Curzon in 1915 the position carried with it Cabinet rank. This is not true in Mr. Eden's case, but the position does enable him to speak with increased weight as the representative of Britain's policy at Geneva and elsewhere.

* * *

Mr. Eden is not only fortunate in his political and social connections, but he has had access to that most important thing in modern life, a journalistic platform. His father-in-law, Sir Gervase Beckett, controls a great northern provincial daily paper, which has also a national standing. It was as a delegate from this paper that Mr. Eden was enabled to attend the Imperial Press Conference and so to obtain some first-hand knowledge of the British Empire. To this paper he contributed weekly articles on parliamentary proceedings, which were as sound and as uninspired as his speeches. They were written, not typed, and the elegant, sloping hand, combined with a slight haziness as to punctuation, was indicative of the character of the writer.

Not only his chosen career but his hobby found an outlet in this newspaper. Week by week, at one period, he contributed notes on London art exhibitions. Very few people knew that the initials "A. E." concealed his name, or that the opinions given on the latest work of Mr. Sickert were those of the young Conservative Member of Parliament for Warwick and Leamington. But many may have guessed that they were not the work of a professional art critic, and posterity may unearth them as curiosities.

Here, again, small points revealed the essence of the character. They were painstaking. As a help to the printer, any particular name which was difficult to decipher was written in block capitals over the written word. The journalist responsible for the "copy" would have no doubt as to whether it was Manet or Monet who was being written about. But the indication was a matter of block capitals and not a matter of art criticism. There was nothing to show that Mr. Eden would have known the difference between a Manet or a Monet, had he been looking at them—though, of course, in fact he would.

He referred to the pictures about which he wrote by their catalogue numbers—a proceeding which could have had no effect on the far-away northern reader who tried to make out what it was all about. So just as he is unable imaginatively to put himself in the place of "the poor," so as a journalist he was unable to understand what the reader wanted to know. He saw only that it was his duty to inform the public if they cared to read. His book, "Places in the Sun," has not given him fame as an author.

One's personal reactions to Mr. Eden depend on one's character. His charm is undeniable; one cannot but admire his industrious service to the state, knowing that he has no need to serve for reward. But his own personality is not sufficiently strong to impress itself, willy-nilly, on his interlocutor, and one is left to fall back on one's own convictions about the place of politics in national life.

* * *

If the English Parliament is to take cognizance of the ferment of life in these stirring times, to grapple with new problems and meet the challenge of an aroused democracy asking for peace and justice and impatient of past formalism and formulas, then Mr. Eden is an anachronism as far as home affairs are concerned.

But he remains a most valuable asset as an ambassador to other nations, to show them the model of an old-type young English gentleman—not particularly wise, but very kind; not particularly understanding, but very charming; not brilliant, but loyal; never a leader, but an invaluable second-in-command whose traditions have taught him that there is no middle way to honor for the courageous.

Shielding Indian Artisa

Joining in Her Husband's Campaign to Protect the Indian From Machine Tells of Efforts to Preserve Traditions in Sil

By Anna Wilmar
Author of "Mesa L

H. Armstrong Roberts

DECORATIVE INTERLUDE

PUEBLO EAGLE DA

INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES, whose native artistic abilities have been shamelessly exploited for more than a century, are to be protected from machine-made "Indian" articles and speed-up methods which have robbed their own products of much value. In traditional dances and customs, too, maintained for unknown centuries, the tribesmen are encouraged to guard their racial inheritance of art.

On July 3, 1933, Mr. Horace M. Albright, then the director of the United States National Park Service, sent a letter to all superintendents and custodians of national parks in which he said:

The Secretary of the Interior is extremely interested in the encouragement of Indian handicraft and he wants only genuine handmade articles sold. He has advised me that he wants all park operators to immediately comply with the policy which requires plain marking of spurious Indian goods, labeling them "not made by Indians," and machine-made goods are to be labeled "machine-made, not handmade by Indians." Furthermore, he wants all such goods sold or otherwise disposed of during the current season, as hereafter imitations of Indian handiwork are not to be sold in national park stores and shops.

This policy has already been far-reaching in its effect. It has brought to the attention of tourists the difference between beautiful and sincere workmanship and the shoddy catch-penny stuff which has of late years in many cases unfortunately replaced it, and brought to our attention again the history of Indian artifacts.

* * *

When the Spaniards first penetrated into the American Southwest, they found the Navajos weaving and wearing blankets fine of texture and beautiful in color. These early blankets were made from fibrous plants, fur of animals, and feathers of birds. The Spanish conquerors brought sheep to the Navajos, who were quick to utilize their wool in blanket making. In those days the work was carried on in leisurely fashion. Much time was spent in preparing dyes, spinning fine thread, making their own warp and producing soft yet firm blankets, not too heavy to be worn.

Later, with white demand came a speeding up. Coarser thread brought quicker results, but also a heavier article suited only for floor use —a rug. When the Navajos were gathered onto a reservation and the Indian trader became a factor, cotton warp and aniline dyes were introduced and the laborious process of making the native colors was almost abandoned. The result was a rug with gay colors and carelessly conceived designs hardly to be called Indian.

Recently, a sincere effort has been made to introduce dyes that approach more nearly the old colors, and the Indian weaver has received them gladly. Study of old blankets has brought appreciation of original and truly Indian designs, so that beautiful blankets are again being woven; but the Indian woman can hardly return completely to the old ways. In the new product we sense a trace of self-consciousness and sophistication, and only on rare occasions does true artistic freedom and spontaneity manifest itself. Even the Indian has become imbued with the white respect for efficiency, speed and output, and will produce a rug in days instead of letting it develop through slow weeks or even months under the squaw's quiet hands.

Some of the beauty of the older rugs is due to fading. Perhaps the natural dyes were unpleasantly garish at first, but they fade softly and grow old graciously.

* * *

In the development of the Navajo silver work the same story can be read. In meeting a popular demand, the smith no longer let his imagination wander lovingly over his product but took short cuts, and the trader ignorantly and in some cases unscrupulously introduced sheet silver, dies by which rings and bracelets could be stamped out in numbers, and in extreme cases machines whereby Indians sitting in rows at a bench cut, twisted and shaped thin tawdry bracelets stamped with the swastika or arrow and marked "Indian made" and sold for a few pennies to unsuspecting tourists, as the artistic expression of the Indian race. Neat, shiny and insignificant, they represent only the mass output of underpaid workmen who have no interest in them whatsoever except as they represent the weekly pay envelope.

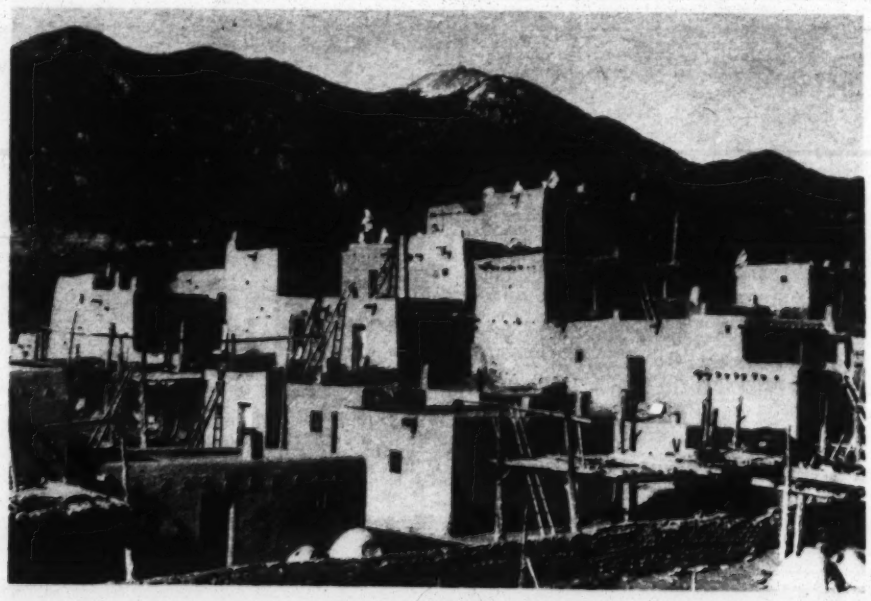
But as a result of the letter already quoted, the soft moonlight glow of well-wrought silver of proper alloy will again gleam forth as a setting for the heavenly blue turquoise of mystic significance to the Navajo, and his skillful fingers can fashion his own thoughts instead of stamping out commercial copies by the time-clock.

The pueblo dweller has never had his particular crafts so commercialized by white demands as the Navajo, except in the matter of pottery. His weaving—and for the Pueblos the men are the weavers—is so largely for personal use that it has never appeared to any extent in the markets. A man weaves the bridal blanket for his bride and the characteristic sash and narrow hairbands. The Hopi men still make occasionally the lovely striped rugs so different in design from those of the Navajo, but none of these will be affected vitally by the order from Washington.

Almost all the pueblo villages make pottery of some sort, pots, food bowls, seed jars and water ollas, and each village clings to its own shape and design, and only in hasty workmanship and careless firing does deterioration show. A Zuni food bowl could not have come from Hopi, nor an Acoma pot from Sia; and if in answer to the orders from Washington these will

C. E. Ford, Photo

ARTISAN AND HIS WORK
Examples of Tribal Art



H. Armstrong Roberts

TAOS PUEBLO, NEW MEXICO
A Surviving Remnant of One of the Oldest Civilizations of the North American Continent.

Wide

NAVAJO CRAFTS

isans From Exploitation

chine Competition, the Wife of the United States Secretary of the Interior n Silverwork, Basketry, Weaving and Pottery

Wilmarth Ickes
of "Mesa Land"

Mullarky Photo

D EAGLE DANCE

again be produced with careful tempering and firing, we shall have pots as beautiful as ever were made in the past.

* * *

As the Navajo probably took his weaving and his silver work from the Pueblo, it is notable that he never became a potter; but pottery is not an art to be carried on easily by a nomadic tribe, and the crude black cooking pots of the Navajo represent his only attempt in this direction. Basketry also belongs to the Pueblo. But only when we leave the Hopi mesas and go south as far as the Pimas do we come to marvelously beautiful output, a single basket sometimes bringing a very high price.

Wide World Photos

AJO CRAFTSMAN

It is due to the innate conservatism of the Pueblo people that through observation of their life today we can reconstruct the life lived by their ancestors in the cliff "palaces" of Mesa Verde or the ruins of Bonito and Aztec. Even further back can we go, tracing the ever-present Kiva or ceremonial room of the present village to the ancient "pit house," the round structure, partly below ground, from which on dance days the gorgeous processions still descend to intone their old songs and pace their rhythmic steps.

The dance is here as everywhere an artistic expression. Rugs and silver, baskets and pottery are less intrinsically interwoven into the life of the people than the ceremonial dance, and although no order has been needed to prevent its deterioration, perhaps exploitation may creep in here too, and the very dance itself sometimes need protection thrown around it by Washington.

No ancient village site lacks its dance plaza, and no modern village neglects its ancient ceremonies. The Pueblo ceremonies have become a mecca for white tourists, and even the Snake Dance has attracted so many to its distant mesas that the very physical crowding of the participants has threatened at times to curtail it and interfere with its significance.

* * *

The Navajo, still partly a nomad, by virtue of his very lack of a special place to stage his ceremonies, has been able to keep them in many cases free from crowding spectators. Less conservative, less traditional, less mysterious, but carrying strange hints here and there of lost meanings, his ceremonies still go on in unfrequented desert places.

The big dances of the Navajo, the Mountain Chant and the Night Chant, take place when the weather is forbiddingly cold. The miscalled Squaw Dance shows only its least interesting features to the passing tourist, but if these are followed back into the "Long-haired Country" they are well worth a night of shivering and eyes made red and smarting with the smoke of bonfires.

The masked dancers, the shrill song, the insistent rattle, the constant beat of moccasined feet, continued hour after hour and ceasing only at the rising of the morning star, goes on in a circle of cozy family groups sitting about bubbling coffee pots. Strange, inscrutable faces watching, watching—and at dawn the crowd disperses in all directions. Wagons rattle away over scarcely defined desert roads, horseback riders gallop over distant hills, and the almost instantaneous disappearance of it all makes it seem as though some ancient night had reënacted itself by magic, to be swept again into the past at cock crow.

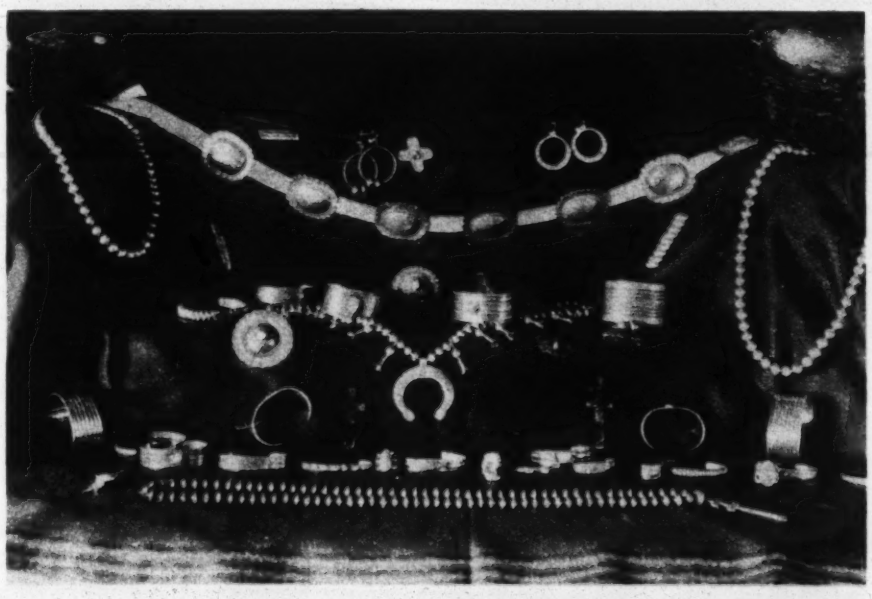
The daytime scene at the Squaw Dance, if far enough from the highroad, is again a delight. Drive your car near enough to see and far enough not to intrude into the picture, and sit for as long as you will to watch an unforgettable scene.

Groups of horses are being driven back and forth from a near-by water hole. At one point the owner of a bucking bronco is tempting lads to try their prowess. Temporary shelters cover tiny fires where the inevitable coffee pot is the center of some family group. The Circle Dance, characteristic of this ceremony, goes on at one point, dancers joining or leaving apparently as caprice indicates, but with the stamp and song always there, directed by an old man with ceremonial paint on cheeks and chin. Tiny tots here and there, also with paint indicating—what—who knows? The young girl, in honor of whose adolescence it all takes place, dances incredibly long hours holding the feathered wand that is her badge of office. Look in any direction across the plain and you can see people coming or going, galloping horses or laboring wagons, women and men in their best, proud of their silver necklaces and bracelets.

In the midst of the swirling rapid-fire western civilization which has swept across the North American plains in scarcely more than a century, it is hoped that these people will be able to retain their artistic individualism and that the national park order from Washington will encourage native craftsmen to return to the fine qualities for which their work was once noted. In the meantime, exhibitions of Indian products throughout the United States are giving potential buyers a knowledge of values. When the unscrupulous trader can no longer sell gaudy trinkets to tourists, the American Indian again will be in better position to produce handiwork of real artistic worth.

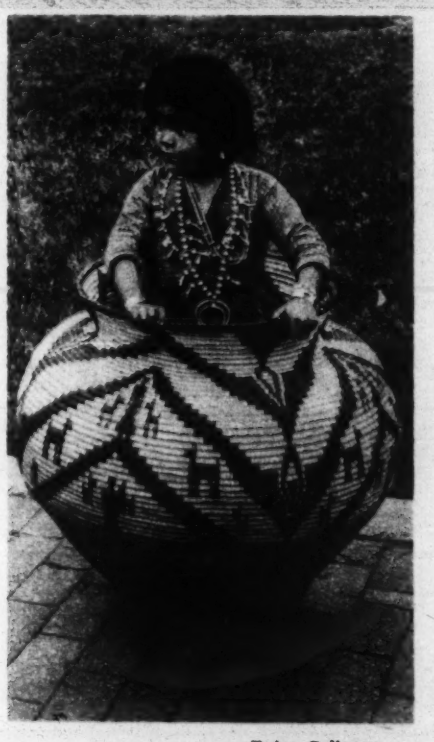
H. Armstrong Roberts

BASKET WEAVING IS AN OLD PUEBLO ART



Wick Miller

TYPES OF NAVAJO SILVER
Silversmithing Has Reached a High Point of Perfection and Individuality Among These Tribesmen.



Ewing Galloway

AN APACHE INDIAN BASKET
And a Real Apache

Among the New Books

The Later Years of William Wordsworth

The Later Wordsworth, by Edith C. Batho. London: Cambridge University Press. 16s. net. New York: Macmillan, $6.

EVER SINCE the early days of the nineteenth century, when Byron wrote in anger, and Shelley wrote in sorrow, complaining that Wordsworth was a turncoat, the legend has grown. Browning fostered it by his poem "The Lost Leader," in which he warned that

Just for a handful of silver he left us,
Just for a riband to stick in his coat.

So the theory has persisted, and critics were delighted when M. Legouis discovered the Annette Vallon incident, whose consequences seemed to lend so much support to the theory, and to afford data to explain why Wordsworth *was* such a turncoat.

Miss Batho, therefore, in denying the whole theory, lock, stock and barrel, starts a revolution in Wordsworth criticism, that is likely to be as far-reaching as M. Legouis's recent discoveries. Miss Batho's method is simple; perhaps too simple. She gives the impression that her theory is established first and proved afterward, in the classical pre-Baconian manner. She begins by calling up her witnesses, Wordsworth's contemporaries, to speak for the arraigned poet.

* * *

I must confess that their evidence is indisputable. Crabb Robinson, Gladstone, Harriet Martineau and a host of others, in letters, diaries and recorded conversations, show that the mature and the aged Wordsworth, during the period from 1805 (when he finished the first draft of "The Prelude") to the year of his passing was not the reactionary, time-serving, egotistical old Episcopalian who wrote the "Ecclesiastical Sonnets." Harriet Martineau said that "he grew more and more liberal in his later years." Miss Batho devotes a large section of her book to proving this statement. She says that Wordsworth's political tenets, which never changed, were two. "One was that of the necessity of managing political reforms so that they did not bring about anarchy, reaction and the repetition of the struggle for liberty. The other, the more fundamental—it might indeed be argued that the first springs from it—was that of the necessity of unity within the country. On one side, this principle combined with early loyalties and an innate and increasing love of old and familiar things to produce what his distressed Liberal friends called Toryism and his enemies apostasy; on the other, it combined with indignant compassion and the sense of the nobility of man to produce what was so far in advance of most contemporary radicalism as not to be recognized for the dangerous stuff it was."

* * *

Wordsworth, in fact, was terrified of violence, not only for its immediate effects, but also for its ultimate reactions. He believed passionately in progress by evolution and not by revolution; and that the instrument for such progress was not the inflamed mob, but the educated electorate. With these guiding rules, Wordsworth was able to criticize both political parties whose equilibrium governed the country. He could say, for instance, of Pitt, the arch-Tory, that, "I have never been able to regard his political life with complacency. I believe him, however, to have been as disinterested a man, and as true a lover of his country, as it was possible for so ambitious a man to be. His first wish (though probably unknown to himself) was that his country should prosper under his administration; his next that it should prosper. Could the order of these wishes have been reversed, Mr. Pitt would have avoided many of the grievous mistakes into which, I think, he fell."

As long ago as 1926 Mr. Ernest de Sélincourt, in his edition of the 1805 and the 1850 versions of "The Prelude," showed how the interpolations and amendments by the poet during the later period of his life nearly always improved the quality of the text, clarifying its thought and strengthening the rhythm and structure of the verse. We have a famous instance in the description of Newton's statue at Cambridge. Wordsworth altered this passage after 1828, as a result of his stimulating contact with the Irish mathematician William Rowan Hamilton. The new rendering contained the passage,

The marble index of a mind forever
Voyaging through strange seas of Thought, alone,

one of the noblest in the whole realm of English poetry.

All this part of Miss Batho's book is well organized and most convincing—for those who need convincing. I feel, however, that to many people who know Wordsworth's work, she will appear to be pushing against a door that is already open. They will not need to alter their conception of Wordsworth as a vigorous Englishman, possessing the typical qualities which we find in Cobbett and Stanley Baldwin, magnified by the power of genius.

Miss Batho deals less successfully with the Annette Vallon incident and its effects. She indulges in special pleading, and is prone to attack those critics whose arguments do not support hers, just as she attacked the contemporary witnesses—especially Hazlitt—whose evidence was not favorable.

RICHARD CHURCH

Sinclair Lewis, Optimist

Work of Art, by Sinclair Lewis. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran.

SINCLAIR LEWIS turned optimist is something new. That is the gracious effect of his new novel, "A Work of Art." At the end, his chief character, still cherishing his dream, is happily and faithfully composing his "work of art," somewhat modified from its original plan, to be sure, and not yet perfected, but practically and gradually promising a reasonable measure of fulfillment. Myron Weagle, the hotel man, is living toward his ideal. The after-taste of the book is good.

This time Mr. Lewis, who has shown himself so keen to portray the ideals and technique and usually the disillusionments and compromises of certain businesses and professions in America—real estate, medicine, the ministry, social reform—has turned with his rapacious absorption of detailed information to the occupation of the hotel keeper. He pictures a boy who grew up in the hotel business, early had a vision of what the Perfect Inn would be, tried again and again to create it, was thwarted and disappointed, learned to revise his vision, but kept on trying and more often than not found pleasure in his work.

* * *

Myron first arrives over the reader's sky line as a youth of 17 in his father's dingy little hotel, the American House at Black Thread Center, Connecticut. At that time (1897) Black Thread was a town of 1600 inhabitants, with one drug store, one bank, a "Boston Store" and a hotel.

There, in Weagle's American House, Myron was at first overshadowed by his more brilliant younger brother Ora. Ora was going to be a poet, or believed he was. It is he whom the reader for a while suspects of becoming the future creator of the "work of art." Ora did in fact grow up to be a writer—the author of some western stories, much "ghost" writing, a sensational novel, several scenarios and a clever scheme of blackmailing. Ora had a complete willingness to sell his talents to the highest bidder. It was steady Myron who did all the odd jobs about the American House and knew more about running it at 17 than his father knew, and who had the vision and the dream of a work of art.

As bellhop, waiter, night clerk, assistant manager, manager, purchasing agent, and chief assistant to the owner of a chain of great hotels, he kept on improving his technique, making notes (the "Notebook of a Poet"), planning for a Perfect Inn. Finally he built it, near his own Black Thread on a main route to the Berkshires. The Black Thread Inn was the final word in architecture, setting, equipment, cuisine and service. Before he began it he made a passionate pilgrimage to the great resort hotels of Europe. He brooded and studied and planned, and finally made a thing of beauty; but on the opening night the spoiled son of a Senator made an end of his life and that of a popular "cinemactress" in one of Myron's perfect rooms, and the Perfect Inn was blasted.

* * *

In spite of this bitter disappointment Myron and his dream were not blasted. He kept on learning and got a new vision of something better adapted to the American public than his costly *bijou*. It simply boils down to this, that Myron's ambition, still burning clear on the last page, is to make whatever he has the best of its kind, and genuine.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SINCLAIR LEWIS: FROM A WAX PORTRAIT BY CATERINA BARJANSKY

Mr. Lewis has always been an idealist of a particularly flaming kind. That accounts, in part at least, for the savagely realistic tone of some of his writing, when he sees ideals being forced under by circumstances. This time his idealist does not go under, and there is very little fury in the writing, though much of his swift, satiric humor.

One amazing quality in Mr. Lewis is his ability to absorb the technique of an occupation, and make it fascinating to the lay reader. An admirable, and, I believe, a fundamental, quality in him is his appreciation of the importance of work and his hot indignation at those who hinder or neglect or betray it. "Hotel man or sculptor or sailor or manufacturer of tacks, each has a separate and self-conscious world, with a certainty of its significance to the universe, of the towering dignity of its every detail."

W. K. R.

Primitive South Carolina

Roll, Jordan, Roll, by Julia Peterkin and Doris Ulmann. New York: Robert O. Ballou. $3.50.

FEW TITLES are more fitting than this which Mrs. Peterkin has chosen. For "Roll, Jordan, Roll," that favorite among Negro "spirituals," is in some unaccountable way capable of expressing most extremes of primitive emotion. In the face of suffering and disaster, recourse is had instinctively to its slowly beating rhythm; but no less spontaneously is it sung in boisterous mood up and down the long cotton rows where Negroes trudge behind their mules through the hot afternoons of summer, or reverently at Christmas watch-night meetings where is celebrated the birth of little Jesus, "who was born in a manger, poor like themselves in material things, rich like themselves in close kinship to the Creator of the Universe." "Whatever feeling animates them," writes Mrs. Peterkin, "sets the pace of the measures and dictates its key as trees are bowed by the winds and grasses made to tremble by drops of rain."

All these varying moods of the Negroes are played upon by the author with a touch which carries unfailing conviction. Perhaps no one knows better the "Gullah" Negroes, after her long years spent on remote plantations of South Carolina where living conditions are, in spirit if not in letter, little changed since before the Civil War. Miss Ulmann made an extended motor tour through this little-known part of the United States with Mrs. Peterkin as guide. From her 1000 photographic studies of great distinction, 70 have been selected to appear in this fascinating book.

* * *

One particular plantation, nameless of course, serves to typify them all. Beyond call of the imposing Big House at the end of its avenue of live oaks, beyond the detached kitchens and the gardens, lie sunshine and the crowded "Quarter Street" where, in rows of solid white cabins, the field hands live much as their forbears, the slaves, used to live. These people we come to know well—collectively and, in some instances, individually.

There is the foreman of the plantation, a man in middle years, who deals firmly but benignantly with the Negroes in his charge; and his mother, who is unforgettable because of that quality of gentleness so admirably transmitted by both writer and artist. We watch a jolly "boy," busily polish the riding boots of his master, the "Cap'n"; and cover our ears at the vigorous bell-ringing of the "lady sexton" of the Methodist church. We meet Uncle Mose, whose 90 years and more reach back to the African bush and who has views upon every subject beneath the skies—and such views! Dominating the center of the scene are the young men and women in whom conflicting passions sometimes run with dangerous heat; and the children, their days brimful of joy, no one of whom is ever unwelcome in a cabin already overflowing with humanity. These plantation people en masse are enthralling as a study.

* * *

We learn better to understand those meetings in the "praise house" when the "shouting" often rises to a frenzy; their endless kindnesses to each other, their pleasantries, their engaging naïveté and sudden, overwhelming misfortunes. Much light is cast upon that network of superstitions which still holds the Negroes in incredible bondage. In spite of their hardships and handicaps, one is persuaded that they triumph, for they love their simple lives. If you ask an old man or woman: "How do you do?" he or she will answer with a curtsy or a nod: "T'anksful for life." And if the sun is warm and the cotton crop has been abundant, one may even reply: "I pure feel like a lamb a-jumpin'."

It is not fiction which Mrs. Peterkin has given us this time. Strictly speaking, it is reporting of an expert nature, clothed in her own gracious prose and enhanced by natural lapses into the Gullah vernacular—without so much as a quotation mark or a change in spelling by way of disfigurement. Of her book she has said: "I have tried to put down here things which will give as full a picture of Negro life in the South as I am able to give, matters which I want to see in print before they are forgotten."

Precisely this Mrs. Peterkin has done. As a social document, her book is invaluable; for this Negro life of the old South cannot, in the natural order of events, last forever. It is difficult to say whether the exquisitely sensitive photographs or the sympathetic prose most reveal the true character of those Negroes whom Mrs. Peterkin loves.

M. W.

How Fascism Succeeded

Through Fascism to World Power, by Ion S. Munro. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d.

THIS SURVEY of Italian Fascism is one of the most judicious and useful to come into our hands. Its author is the correspondent of the London Morning Post. He makes no secret of his admiration for Signor Mussolini, but that is as it should be. If his approval led him into uncritical statements it would be unfortunate; but throughout he is sober and truly explanatory. A certain amount of sympathy with one's subject is absolutely necessary, unless one is to write destructively and without understanding.

Fascism did not, as is too commonly believed, come out of a clear sky. No study of it should begin with the March on Rome. Nor should it begin with the Communist unrest which preceded the rise of the Black Shirts. The beginning is much further back. It is in the soil of Italian history. It is bound up with the Italian temperament.

We should not forget that Italy, as a modern power, is a product of the nineteenth century. After the break-up of the Roman Empire there were 11 centuries of division. There have been only 70 years of unity. Italy was broken up and was the sport of rival powers. Even when it obtained its liberty in 1870 there still remained unredeemed territories and the problem of the Vatican at Rome. Moreover, Italy was prone to nurse grudges against France as well as against Austria. Promises had been made which were not fulfilled. Even the Socialists had irredentist aims. There was land to be acquired which was, as all Italians believed, truly Italian. Curiously, D'Annunzio was a living bridge between Socialism and Nationalism.

When the World War began Italy had obligations to Germany which were incompatible with its demands on Austria. And Berlin made the blunder of ignoring Italy in the diplomatic debates. Italy was not consulted when Austria invaded Serbia. Thereupon it declared its neutrality. Had it been offered compensations it would doubtless have given its services, for its main purpose was the fulfillment of its not illegitimate aspirations. But Vienna refused and the Entente made a bid. The secret treaty of London, which promised Italy all it asked for its aid, was signed. We know that this secret treaty was afterward repudiated.

While Italian patriots were fighting—and among them Mussolini—there was an unceasing defeatist propaganda. Fascism as a reaction may be said to have been born in the trenches. The political system which was practiced in Italy was not unlike that which is still practiced in France. There are a number of groups which could be combined in a number of ways. Governments had no stability. They fell as frequently as they fall in France. Yet men like Giolitti, dexterously juggling with the groups, managed to maintain some control. They scarcely dared take any drastic decision. When Communism swept the country a good deal of indulgence was necessarily shown.

The disappointment of Versailles, the feebleness of the governments, the terrorism of the extremists, seemed to many good Italians to call for stronger rulership. The choice veritably appeared to be between disintegration and a complete renovation of the political life of the peninsula. Yet the formation of the Fascist Party was not easy. It suffered persecution. There was violence on both sides. Eventually the Fascists entered Parliament as a party. But it was not to play the party game. When Mussolini was first offered a post in the Cabinet, he refused. He did not intend to facilitate fresh combinations. The need was for a Government which would govern, and not for a Government composed of various groups which neutralized one another.

The King showed remarkable boldness. Plans had been drawn up for revolutionary action, but at the same time diplomatic action was proceeding. The King intimated that he wished to see Mussolini and to offer him the premiership. Even now, however, the task of Mussolini was, in the purely parliamentary sense, difficult. He might easily have fallen. There were unhappy incidents. The opposition, with incredible folly, withdrew to sulk. Mussolini seized his opportunity. Fascism became absolute.

Years went by before Fascism could really claim to have established itself and to have transformed the sentiment of the whole people. Not suddenly, but by slow, constructive processes, did Mussolini reach out toward the corporative state, and obtain in international affairs the same prestige that he obtained in domestic affairs.

Whatever may be thought of Mussolini's conceptions, it is certain that Fascism is a living force. Its achievements are remarkable. It does things. It has done things at home, and it would do things abroad. It would not sit down disconsolately and despairingly in a Europe which has yet to work out its salvation. Dogmas are the least important features of any form of government. It is the results which count.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVA LE GALLIENNE

For the Repertory Idea

At 33, by Eva Le Gallienne. New York: Longmans. $3.50.

DURING Miss Eva Le Gallienne's six years as director of the Civic Repertory Theater in New York she exemplified a rare ability to discern and project the individual flavors of a wide variety of plays. She captured the elusive theme of the influence of a well-remembered friend in "Alison's House" as surely as she caught the bravura of "La Dame aux Camélias," the timeless youth of "Peter Pan" and the dream perversities of "Alice in Wonderland."

Miss Le Gallienne's sensitiveness to moods, even from her childhood days in England and France, makes her autobiography lively reading, with its zest for each day's new adventure. So vividly does she recall memories of past thoughts and emotions that the reader shares the eagerness of the stage-struck girl who was inspired by Bernhardt, found a teacher in Miss Constance Collier, made her London début in a Cockney part, and continued in New York her choice of the stage as a profession.

At first came bewildering experiences with rule-of-thumb stage directors. Slowly a vision of what the drama might be at its finest came to sustain her love for the theater. After seeing Duse's performances, Miss Le Gallienne realized how superficial had been her own conception of acting. She carried this new vision into her characterization of the princess in Molnar's "The Swan," and found in special Ibsen matinée appearances relief from the stultifying effects of acting in a stubborn success. Experience drove her to regard repertory as a conserver of the best interests of play, player and audience.

With the courage of this conviction, she gave up the softness of Broadway theater success for the harder work and smaller rewards of her repertory enterprise. She found satisfaction in putting on plays that interested her deeply, plays which she believed audiences longed to see or ought to see. Altogether she offered 1581 performances of 34 productions of plays by Shakespeare, Molière, Ibsen, Tchekhov, Tolstoi, Barrie, Schnitzler, Andreyev, the Quintero Brothers, Sierra, Goldoni, Dumas, Molnar.

Audience support grew from 43 per cent of her theater's capacity at the beginning to 91 per cent at the time she had to suspend her New York activities because of dwindling subsidies. Ticket sales never met her expenses at the low scale she had fixed. She is now on tour with her company, still sticking to repertory, still rehearsing new plays for the sake of artistic discipline. It is hoped that New York performances may be resumed next spring. She has faith that the repertory idea will go on, though it may prove that others will achieve the thing of which she dreamed.

From this book emerges the portrait of a person without pretense or mock modesty, making clear the transitions by which she gained definition of the stage artist's problem in relation to herself and to her conception of a vital American theater movement which she hopes to help establish. The book is dotted with tributes to the friends who have helped her on.

E. C. S.

Founder of Pennsylvania

William Penn, by C. E. Vulliamy. London: Geoffrey Bles. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Scribner. $3.

MR. VULLIAMY is at some disadvantage in that his effort has been anticipated by Mr. Bonomy Dobrée's excellent biography. Yet, in the interests of historical truth it is all to the good that this subject, so often treated solely from the Quaker's point of view, should be examined by more than one careful and dispassionate investigator. In regard to the essential facts about Penn's character Mr. Vulliamy in the main comes to the same conclusions as Mr. Dobrée. William Penn henceforward can never be looked upon as a saint. It is even doubtful if we can regard that most interesting book of maxims, "Fruits of Solitude," as the expression of his normal mood. On the other hand, his fame as the founder of Pennsylvania and designer of a Constitution which expressed social ideals far ahead of the time becomes greater rather than less—and not the less because in the practice of government he failed.

Mr. Vulliamy has had access to some material not available to Mr. Dobrée. The latter's main object was to concentrate on a portrait of Penn the man. Mr. Vulliamy has entered more fully into the Quaker movement and Penn's relations to it.

It becomes clear that William Penn, as a religious force within the Quaker movement, cannot rank beside George Fox, "the traveling evangelist," or Penington, the mystic, or Robert Barclay, the theologian. Penn was a man of the world who was determined that the Quakers, and he himself as a leader, should not hide their "inner light" under a bushel. The "Frenchified style in speech and manners, . . . the exterior graces of a pretty gentleman," which he acquired in youth, he never altogether discarded; but these alternated with the truculent manner of one who loved to challenge authority in the law courts and to controvert his rival schismatics on the platform. He was a person of some social consequence. When he was sent for trial as a disturber of the peace, his attitude made it certain that the event would "make a great noise." He became in the eyes of orthodox churchmen and conventional Members of Parliament a "marked man," and that not so much because he was a persuasive Quaker as "one of those dangerous fellows who make schism respectable."

In modern times Penn would probably have been a masterful Radical politician, sincere in his ideas and determined to be the agent in carrying them out. In Charles II's reign such a man was likely to be a nuisance to the Church, to the Parliament and to a King whose chief desire was not to be worried. Mr. Vulliamy is no doubt right in supposing that all the authorities were only too glad to find an opportunity of getting him out of the way by selling to him the Colony of Pennsylvania; and he himself was equally gratified at the opportunity of having a country where he, as master, would have the unimpeded opportunity of putting his ideas into practice.

The "Frame of Government," or Constitution, which he drew up for the ordering of his young State was in the main an application of ideal Quakerism to practical politics; but he departed from the norm of Quakerism—a point more clearly brought out by Mr. Dobrée than by Mr. Vulliamy—by identifying government with religion, that is to say, investing it with a "divine right"; and this, obviously enough, was convenient to him since he *was* the Government. This doctrine he thought it wise to abandon in the second and less happy period of his sojourn in Pennsylvania, when his Council and Assembly were bent on asserting the rights of democracy.

But it would be wrong to assume—and here Mr. Vulliamy seems to be nearer the mark than Mr. Dobrée—that because his personal administration broke down his experiment was a failure. In a certain sense it was a magnificent success. He provided the classic model for the world of the proper attitude of a civilized race to a race of savages; he established religious toleration, and he may be regarded as a pioneer of prison reform, deserving our study today, who arrived at establishing prisons as industrial homes.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Gold and the Bankers

A Critique of the Gold Standard, by H. L. Puxley. London: Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Harper. $3.

MR. PUXLEY'S BOOK, the materials for which were gathered during his tenure of a Commonwealth Fund Research Fellowship at Yale, is a critique of the gold standard only in a limited sense, for he is an opponent, for various reasons, of the attempts to substitute for the gold standard some other criterion of the value of currency, such as a commodity price index. It may perhaps be fairly described as expressing the view of the most liberal type of banker, who is aware that the gold standard as hitherto understood has broken down and is yet anxious to find some substitute which will conform as far as possible to "sound money" ideals, the principal point in which seems here to be that the management of money should remain in the hands of bankers rather than those of statesmen.

For indeed, upon examination of the revised system suggested by Mr. Puxley, this seems to be almost the only point of close similarity with the old system. Gold, it is true, is to be retained, but is designed to pass mainly into the charge of a world central bank where, Mr. Puxley is at pains to make clear, it will lie at so many removes from the actual credit-issuing institutions that it will not hamper manipulation of credit in any sense that bankers may consider desirable. Its main function in the new system seems to be that of an instrument by which the general banking community working through the world central bank may put pressure upon a particular central bank of whose internal policy they do not approve. This ideal will probably satisfy those who hold that the present credit crisis is due to a maladjustment in the working of the present gold standard. It will obviously not satisfy those who allege a profound divergence of interest between the banking community and the world of industry which the former exists nominally to serve. The latter will be satisfied with no less than the regaining by the state of the right of issue granted to the banks.

Apart from such extremist criticism, Mr. Puxley is probably safe, unless he has gone too far in detail to please even those on the same side. For his criticisms of present banking policy are severe, and on the positive side he would even go so far as to allow the use of relief works not merely as employment measures, but specifically for the purpose of influencing credit. The silence with which this proposal was greeted when made a year or two ago by Lord d'Abernon in a letter to the London Times is eloquent of the disapproval and fear with which "sound money" advocates regard it.

ALAN M. WELLS

Education of Richard Dana

Richard Henry Dana, 1851-1931, by Bliss Perry. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $3.

PROFESSOR PERRY had every excuse for writing a dull book, and instead he has written a delightful one. Surely few biographers have had a less dramatic career to follow than that which is unfolded through these quiet pages, and few have made better use of the materials at hand. The book was undertaken at the request of Dana's widow and eldest son, but despite this fact, and despite Professor Perry's 30-year friendship with his subject, this is no mere conventional eulogy but a portrait which manages somehow or other to be both convincing and significant.

* * *

Like the more distinguished Adams family, whom they resemble in many ways, the Danas have represented the aristocratic tradition (if one can call it that) in American life. The Richard Henry Dana of this memoir was the son of the much more famous author of "Two Years Before the Mast," but though the boy admired and strove to imitate his father he discovered eventually that the elder Dana, "yearning passionately as he might that his son should attain perfection, possessed a touch of genius which was never transmitted to the docile, simple-hearted, unsubtle and lovable boy." Professor Perry's choice of adjectives in the above sentence can hardly be called flattering, and much of the interest of the book comes from the author's keen but kindly awareness of Dana's limitations and, by implication, the limitations of the order of society which he represented.

The facts of the biography are simple enough. A Cambridge boyhood; Saint Paul's School, then at the beginning of its fame; Harvard, where young Dick Dana was an outstanding crew man and the most popular member of his class; a year abroad, where his charming personality and distinguished connections won him instant social success and enabled him to mingle on terms of familiarity with dukes and earls, ambassadors and prime ministers; then a marriage with Longfellow's daughter, the "Edith with golden hair" of "The Children's Hour," and a long lifetime devoted to good, though sometimes vain, causes and the enjoyment of a leisurely, cultivated society.

* * *

If he never became the outstanding jurist and diplomat that his father had hoped he would be, it was due partly to his very willingness to serve any good cause that presented itself. "How easily I fall into the trap of accepting work!" he once wrote. Of the first important occasion on which he fell into this trap—namely, a meeting of a number of philanthropists to organize the Associated Charities—he afterward wrote: "At this meeting I made some suggestions for altering the by-laws," to which Professor Perry laconically adds: "He was destined to be altering the by-laws of countless organizations for the rest of his life. Nevertheless, in the case at least of his lifelong fight for Civil Service reform, he showed a persistence and a zeal matched by the social importance of his cause. The chapter devoted to this protracted fight throws some interesting sidelights on political figures of the past few decades, and one cannot but admire Dana's uncompromising stand for reform.

Even more than with Henry Adams, the bane of Dana's life was a too conscious sense of family tradition. As a young man in Europe he received a dignified letter from his father (known to many of his political associates as the Duke of Cambridge) telling him without rancor that the Senate had refused to confirm Grant's nomination of himself as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, whereupon the loyal son wrote home: "Father's was a splendid letter and well worthy of his forefathers." That has for us an unpleasantly priggish sound, coming from a young man. Throughout his life Dana's vision was strictly circumscribed by the ideals of the older Cambridge society. It is Professor Perry's distinction that he has not only recognized the limitations of that society, which are glaringly apparent to anyone with eyes to see, but that he has also performed the rarer task of making apparent all that was valuable and admirable in it, without sentimentality and without snobbery. If Richard Henry Dana III were undistinguished in all else, he would be distinguished in his biographer.

R. P.

Mr. Graham's Boris

Boris Godunov, by Stephen Graham. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50.

HOW FAR THE historical Boris whose passing ushered in that decade of foreign and domestic war, social upheaval and confusing personal intrigue that has gone into Russian history under the name of the Troubled Times corresponds with the Boris of Pushkin's verse and Moussorgsky's music is hard to determine. Mr. Graham conforms to the accepted historical interpretation in representing Boris as a man of marked suppleness and cunning who rose to power by virtue of these qualities and perhaps fell because of the excessive suspiciousness which his characteristics generated. Boris is not such a clearly marked personality as the two most famous Tsars, Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great, whose lives Mr. Graham has already described. Consequently he affords less scope for the biographer.

* * *

On the other hand the latter part of his reign coincided with the beginning of one of those periods of social turmoil and upheaval that periodically shook the medieval Russian state to its foundations. One feels that the present biography would have been enriched by a more detailed and fundamental consideration of the changing social and economic conditions of Boris's time, just as Moussorgsky's opera on Boris gains in dramatic appeal and intensity by the concluding act, where one sees the peasant uprisings against the landlords, the entrance of the Polish troops, the Jesuits who want to convert Russia to Roman Catholicism and who clash with the wandering Russian monks: in short, a panoramic view of the whole chaotic, disturbed life of Russia at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

But this, of course, is a matter of individual taste and selection. Within the limits of a short book Mr. Graham conveys a good picture of the outward life of the Russian court, of its mingled barbarism and splendor. And he tells excellently what is one of the strangest and most vivid adventure stories of history: the sudden appearance in Poland of a man who claimed to be the rightful heir to the Russian throne, Dmitry, who married the beautiful Polish noblewoman, Marina, and finally overthrew the Godunov dynasty, only to be assassinated himself as a result of a conspiracy of disaffected nobles, who exploited the hatred of the Moscow populace for the Poles who arrived in the train of the Pretender.

* * *

So strong is the influence of national traits that almost any work dealing with Old Russia brings out traits of kinship with New Russia. One conspicuous trait of Russian rulers of all ages and persuasions of political faith has been an intense unwillingness to let the outside world know about unpleasant things which occurred within their frontiers; and this is one reason why our historical and also our contemporary knowledge of Russia is less exact than is the case with many other countries. So it is not surprising to read Mr. Graham's list of the "publicity methods" which Boris employed in order to conceal from Western Europe the reality of famine in his dominions:

> He organized prosperity parades before the foreign ambassadors in Moscow to make them think things were not nearly so bad as they had been told. At the beginning of 1603 it was forbidden for anyone to appear in rags in the streets. Conversation with foreigners was forbidden lest someone should tell them of the ruin that had befallen Russia. The penalty for chattering to a foreigner about the famine was death. Directly the famine showed signs of abating the import of foreign grain was stopped so that Europe might think that Russian agriculture had made a sudden and complete recovery.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Seeds of Conflict

Jonathan Bishop, by Herbert Gorman. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

HERBERT GORMAN has written a novel of thronging, impetuous, multi-colored events, of briefly accented minor characters, of indistinct major characters performing their parts on a stage so huge and crowded that it dwarfs them.

Jonathan Bishop himself, for whom the book is named, is hard to visualize. We know he is the quintessence of Boston, namely a Cambridge Brahmin, well-to-do and Harvard-bred, that he is tall, with a slightly aquiline nose, that he is a thinker, but capable of enthusiasms. He is, after all, only the medium through whom are transmitted the events of the swift and terrible Franco-Prussian War and the reëstablishment of the Republic. He is the observer, and it is only fortuitously that he becomes involved in the grapple between the Commune and the Government. He, an individualist, becomes the victim of Communism in its last gasp.

Jonathan, who, in spite of his early admiration for Saint-Just, believed in the rights of the individual and denied the theories of the Communists, was nevertheless dragged into the conflict. Because he happened, for sentiment's sake, to carry the identification papers of a certain soldier killed at Sedan, he was impressed into the National Guard under that soldier's name, and after enduring much hardship, in the very moment of escaping to the victoriously entering forces of MacMahon, was shot down.

At first the reader finds something a little mannered about Mr. Gorman's writing, an obvious searching for the unusual, a choosing of the unexpected word. But that wears off as his theme grows upon him, so that there is none of it beyond the first hundred pages. His men and women never become quite clear, so shaken and tossed are they by events; the events themselves are made strikingly clear. There are breath-taking passages, such as the description of the scenes on the road from Sedan, the burning of the Tuileries, the destruction of the Column of the Vendome, and finally the tremendous climax of the attack of MacMahon's forces upon the Communist army in its last intrenchment in the Place de la Bastille.

Communism Unmodified

The Way of a Bee, by Georg Rendl. London: Longmans. 6s. net. New York: Holt. $1.50.

IT HAS BEEN SAID that since the earliest times some 20,000 books have been written about the bee. The human being, looking out from his uncompleted civilizations, engrossed by progress, development and change, and with his own relation to the community ever unstable, has observed this insect Utopia with a mingled awe, horror and admiration, as a Martian might look down upon our world. The sight of mechanical perfection is irresistibly fascinating. Here, we feel, is an example of that communism which we shall certainly not see established with such mathematical thoroughness in our own world. Here the individual is at last fused into the community, and every life has its predestined function.

The civilization of the bee has the attraction of being fixed. It builds as it has always built, down to the fraction of a millimeter. It is organized as it has always been organized. There is no innovation and there is no progress. Action has become like the ticking of a most delicate clock and equilibrium is instinctive in the individual and in the whole. So established, ruthless and yet harmonious is the communism of the bees that from their minute example it is not fanciful to see confirmed what from communist theory we have always suspected, that the only arts that are tolerated are architecture and music—the building of the cells and the communal humming of wings.

It is, of course, necessary to dissolve the temptations of such an analogy, yet it inevitably remains at the back of the reader's mind even when he takes up a book like Mr. Rendl's, whose approach is not that of the sociologist, but that of the beekeeper and poet. But for its communal organization the bee would have attracted the attention of philosopher and naturalist, perhaps as much as the preying Mantis, but hardly more.

If, however, we are to repress our sociological temptations in the interest of dispassionate observation, we must also call upon writers like Mr. Rendl to be cautious in their poetic evocation. The wise bee, the proverbial bee, the lyrical bee, the mystical bee—they are in danger of becoming as repugnant as the pure Marxist bee or any other that hums in a human bonnet instead of in its native hive. We are uncomfortable when we hear the words "anger" and "love" and "joy" applied to the instinctive outbursts of these communists. When Mr. Rendl speaks of the "sun-god" we can respect his poetic symbolism, but are uneasy. We like to hear of "the high flight note," and a communication by smell; but the metaphorical, "Pollen, sister, Come, I have found pollen," is embarrassing. There is a way of writing about the life of insects without turning race-memory into hope and the instinctive into the emotional or rational—even for the poet. The beekeeper and watcher have so thoroughly informed the poet in Mr. Rendl that to pursue this objection would be hypercritical. His poetic sins are redeemed by his poetic intuitions.

We marvel both at the intricate and beautiful mechanism of the bee's body and polity, and at the patience of human observation which has accounted for every movement. Mr. Rendl takes the story of a single hive from winter to winter.

These things are a perennial marvel and a delight to read. Mr. Rendl must be congratulated on the delicacy of his work. He has been fortunate in his translator.

V. S. PRITCHETT

A New Plan for Industry

Reconstruction: A Plan for a National Policy, by Harold Macmillan, M. P. London: Macmillan. 3s. 6d. net.

MR. MACMILLAN is neither a Socialist nor a Fascist, but he is so far in agreement with both of them that he thinks there can be no lasting restoration of prosperity for Great Britain without a radical change of policy. He is a Conservative and a constitutionalist, and seeks to indicate a means of planning the industrial life of the country without revolution or violent dislocation. But a plan, he insists, there must be; without it, the whole system of production and marketing will break down and end in chaos.

Under his scheme industry is to be controlled and unified, but governing force is to be provided from within. The whole productive industry of Britain would be arranged in about 100 groups controlled by a council representative of employers and each of these would be represented in a National Economic Council, which, with the addition of trade union members and some government nominees, would constitute a sort of Parliament of Industry. These organizations would have the duty of estimating the needs of the home market for all kinds of goods, and home production would be controlled with a view to meeting this demand, avoiding underproduction or overproduction.

They would also be able to estimate the exporting capacity of the country, and imports would be regulated so that their value should not exceed exports. But Mr. Macmillan anticipates that exports would be greatly increased, since British industry as a whole, represented by a single agency, could effect many economies in selling; and, since it could make huge bulk purchases abroad, it would have strong bargaining power with foreign countries, which would lead to favorable trade agreements. Trade with all the world could be regulated through exchanges of goods on the basis of their real value, as opposed to their currency value.

Mr. Macmillan's argument is ingenious; but it is much more, for he recommends the deliberate extension of a movement that is already going on under the pressure of the more energetic Industrialists. There will be many objections to the scheme; for example, on the ground that it confers an addition of power on Industrialists without providing sufficient control of profits. But it affords a valuable basis of discussion, admitting of modification in the interests of Labor and of consumers. A book which merits and will receive the closest study.

R. A. S.-J.

Over the Editor's Desk

SEVERAL LETTERS OF SPECIAL significance have been received as a result of recent articles in the Magazine Section. They are printed on this page and on pages 14 and 15.

Prof. Irving Fisher's comments on the article by Gustav Cassel in our number for January 10 are especially worthy of note because Professor Fisher has for years occupied a prominent position among American economists. His long association with Yale University and his visiting lectureships at London University and the Geneva School of International Studies have brought him into contact with the best academic thought in this field. Last month, he issued a list of nineteen men who, he said, knew the real meaning of money, and Professor Cassel was on this list.

Also on the Fisher list was Prof. Williford I. King of New York University, who has written his opinion of the Cassel article. The letters of these two authorities, taken in conjunction with the original article, provide an interesting focus of attention on a subject of fundamental monetary importance. Due to lack of space, Professor King's letter is being held for publication next week.

Mr. William T. Stone, vice-president of the Foreign Policy Association, has undertaken to present the American aspect of some of the questions raised in the article on The Outlook for Naval Disarmament (January 10) by the British expert, Mr. Hector C. Bywater. Mr. Stone, who makes his headquarters in Washington, seeks to voice not so much the official views of the United States Navy Department, as a reasoned unofficial view which is shared by many well-informed persons both in and out of Navy circles.

Miss Sarah Wambaugh contributes a trenchant criticism of the program outlined by Sisley Huddleston in our issue of January 17 for the reorganization of the League of Nations. She has had a long connection with the League in various capacities. Since the war she has crossed the borders of Germany 33 times, talking with peasants, clerks, railway officials, diplomats, and government heads in Germany and the bordering countries. She has studied at Oxford and London Universities, and lectured at both Radcliffe and Wellesley Colleges, and in the Academie de Droit International at The Hague.

These letters, along with others on various subjects, make these columns a useful forum for the exchange of information and intelligent opinion.

Propaganda . .

To The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I am most enthusiastic over the new Weekly. I am especially interested in "Recovery" by the Marquis of Lothian, and in "Propaganda in the Modern World," by John Sidney Braithwaite, appearing Jan. 3 and 17, respectively.

. . . Each article clearly points out, even to the man in the street, that propaganda as used today is an offshoot of mental suggestion, and that every avenue with which the human mind comes in contact is used to a greater or lesser degree for the purpose of influencing mankind to become its victim knowingly or otherwise.

Some of us need to be aroused to this fact. We need to learn how to protect ourselves from evil influences operating individually or collectively, consciously or unconsciously, from so-called mass psychology, or the power of the human will, operating from the basis of greed, selfishness and dishonesty.

To those who are interested and awake to the trend of human affairs in the world today there are plenty of signposts along the line of material thinking which point to the fact that propaganda is active, especially known as publicity. . . . The radio, the motion picture, the newspaper, the magazine, are all used locally, nationally, internationally and the radio world-wide for selfish, ofttimes offensive propaganda that exploits the human race to fill the pockets with the almighty dollar. I am indeed increasingly thankful that the time is here for the evil of propaganda to be recognized and dealt with. . . . FANNIE B. TAYLOR.

Chicago, Ill.

Japan and the U. S. . .

I have read a number of articles in American papers and magazines about Japan and our relationships with that country. I had about given up hope of finding anyone who was willing to tell the real truth till I read the article by Demaree Bess in the Monitor of Jan. 3. This is the fairest statement of conditions that I have ever read. But even this has overlooked the most important point of all.

The great impediment to understanding between Japan and the white west is the past record of the white race. When the Japanese school boy goes to his history class he sees the white man coming to Australia and exterminating the natives there, he sees the white man going to America and exterminating the natives there, he sees the white man going to Africa and to India and enslaving the natives there, he sees the white man going to China and demanding extra-territorial rights. He sees him domineering and cheating, selling dope at the cannon's mouth. This school boy knows that his Japan is the only non-white nation that is really independent. This school boy believes that there is only one reason why the white nations do not divide China among themselves, as they did the Americas, Africa, and South Asia, and that is because they cannot agree on who shall have the prize. He believes that there are only two reasons why this cruel, unscrupulous white man does not come to his beloved Japan. One is that he and his people are prepared to fight. The other is, again, that the white men cannot agree on who shall have the prize. I do not mean that Japan is altogether right but as a nation we ought to judge ourselves.

Japan stands today in the eyes of her people, between two great dangers. The threat of "white" capitalistic imperialism from Europe and America on one hand, and the subtle poison of (white) Communism which is creeping across China from Russia on the other. The distressing thing is that Japan is afraid to trust those who could and would help her.

If someone with the ability and prestige of Mr. Bess would only write about this side of the question he could open the eyes of thousands of just Americans.

FLOYD GUNN.

La Salle, Ill.

Kind Words . .

I am writing to express my appreciation of the first number of the Magazine Section.

It seems to be just perfect in every way. The color used, instead of the many colors used in most magazines, gives the new Section a delightful note of originality.

Please accept my congratulations. . . .

Please convey to those most nearly associated with the make up of the new Magazine Section, my great delight and the delight of all my friends, in the dignified and beautiful first number.

MARION SUSAN CAMPBELL.

San Francisco, Calif.

. . . and now you have given your readers the splendid Magazine Section which can be carried in one's handbag so easily. It is beautiful to look at for its workmanship and the contents are most interesting. The article on Japan in the first number is the best and most satisfactory presentation of the Japanese situation I have ever read . . .

(Miss) SARA E. PARSONS.

Boston, Mass.

. . . May I tender my sincere congratulations to you on the achievement of the Weekly Magazine Section?

For downright informative, comprehensive and, I should judge, authoritative articles on matters of pressing world-wide importance, I know of nothing with which to compare it. For with all its informative comprehensiveness, the magazine is both "newsy" and "readable"—no small achievement in itself!

As with the Monitor itself, so with the Weekly Magazine Section, it is unquestionably "food for the mind, rather than entertainment for the eye," though the appeal to the eye has by no means been neglected, as witness the many excellent illustrations and decorations.

One could write at length . . . Suffice it to say that here, in its physical appearance and make-up, as in its editorial contents, the Weekly Magazine Section sets a high standard of excellence. . . . Once again the Monitor blazes a trail that we may profitably follow. . . .

E. B. WELLER.

Boston, Mass.

. . . I find it difficult to express my appreciation of the new Magazine Section with all its articles of interest and help along lines where help is so especially needed today, and to thank you for your fine work. . . . I really cannot tell you how I love the first issue . . . for it is wonderful from beginning to end, but I will just mention the treat of reading the lines given of Miss Sackville West's exquisite verse. . . .

EDITH L. PERKINS.

Putnam, Conn.

These few lines are to help show my appreciation of the new Magazine Section of the Monitor. . . .

(Mrs.) JANE L. CAMPBELL

Glassboro, N. J.

Contributors . .

DON SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA is Spain's Ambassador to France. For a brief period he was Ambassador to Washington. He has been a familiar figure in Geneva, for five years as head of the Disarmament Section of the League, later in connection with various commissions and committees, and as a member of the Council for Spain. He has written widely for periodicals, has lectured in various countries, has been professor of Spanish studies at Oxford, and has to his credit a number of books on political, literary, and social subjects. He speaks and writes in Spanish, French and English.

C. DELISLE BURNS is Stevenson lecturer in citizenship at the University of Glasgow. He has been a lecturer in the University of London and the University of Chicago, had a part in organizing the work of the International Labor Office, and has authored a number of books dealing with public affairs.

VIOLET KER SEYMER is associate editor of the Christian Science Sentinel and The Christian Science Journal. The illustrations for her article are by MISS VIOLET OAKLEY.

HUGH ROSS WILLIAMSON is editor of the Bookman of London.

J. E. WILLIAMS is the Monitor's correspondent in Berlin. He knows central Europe intimately from long residence there. Mr. Williams lectured in several cities of the United States last summer.

ANNA WILMARTH ICKES has for long been interested in the American Southwest and the Indians who live there. She and her husband, Harold J. Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, have taken a great interest in relieving some of the handicaps which the Indians have endured.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Shall the Covenant Be Revised?

Mr. Huddleston's Proposals Challenged

In the Weekly Magazine Section of Jan. 17, Mr. Sisley Huddleston, European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, discussed the question, "Should the League of Nations Covenant Be Revised?" He concluded that it should be revised to permit the reorganization of the League on the basis of regional groups representative of peoples, rather than of governments. The purpose would be to make the League "more authoritative and more democratic."

With this view Miss Sarah Wambaugh takes issue. She is widely known in the United States, in Geneva and in other European centers as a specialist in plebiscites. She is vice-president of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association.

To The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

MAY I venture a few comments on the recent suggestions of Mr. Sisley Huddleston for revision of the League? Though no doubt he has followed the League closely for the last 13 years, like myself, the majority of his criticisms seem to arise either from a reading of the text of the Covenant or from an interpretation of experience both far different from mine.

First as to Article 10. When Mr. Huddleston refers to it as he does, as an article in which "we have the members pledged to maintain the territorial dispositions of 1919 . . ." it becomes necessary to point out that the members of the League undertake to respect and preserve the territorial integrity of all members of the League only *as against external aggression*. The League can be said to "clamp the lid down on things as they are"—the phrase is Mr. Huddleston's—only in so far as it undertakes to prevent a change *by force* of any frontiers, those of Versailles or others. Would it be preferable to leave open the possibility of a change of frontiers by conquest? The declaration of the United States and the League that they will recognize no change of territory made by other than pacific means "clamps down the lid on things as they are," so far as legality goes, quite as much as does the Covenant. The real difference is that the Covenant provides sanctions with which to prevent the breaking of the peace, and to enforce the law.

* * *

Without making it clear how he would insure peace, Mr. Huddleston proposes the elimination of all sanctions from the Covenant on the ground that "recent events have clearly shown that the threat of sanctions can only have the effect of revealing the material impotence of the League." What was really revealed as impotent by the Manchurian affair was the Kellogg Pact, in other words, the effort to secure peace without using sanctions, when faced by the determination of an imperialist government. So long as the United States would coöperate with the League members only under the pact, the League was limited to the pact. League sanctions could not be invoked, for without the cooperation of the greatest power in the Pacific economic pressure by others would have been ineffective, if not actually hazardous.

The proper conclusion to draw from the Manchurian affair is that sanctions are imperative in the Covenant, but that they cannot be invoked so long as the United States is not in the League and so, as a neutral, may impede sanctions by claiming the right for its citizens to loan money and to sell arms and other war material to the aggressor. The British, I know, do not like previous commitments, but it has been apparent that it is primarily fear of being involved in a dispute with us over the rights of neutrals and the laws of blockade which has, through these years, caused Britain to minimize the sanction articles of the Covenant. Nor can one blame her, for the possible consequences to herself of our claim to neutral rights might be serious.

SARAH WAMBAUGH

Miss Wambaugh is one of the best informed persons in the United States on international subjects. She has been expert adviser on the administration of the Saar Basin and the Free City of Danzig, a member of the Administrative Comission Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, adviser to the Peruvian Government for the Tacna-Arica plebiscite, has written books and magazine articles, and has lectured widely in the United States and Europe.

The answer, however, is not to take the sanctions out of the Covenant at the very time when it has become glaringly evident that the sanctions are essential to the maintenance of peace, but to get us to join the League, or at least, to secure a resolution from Congress giving force of law to the announcement of last May by Norman Davis. His statement of the policy of the United States ran: "In the event that the States, in conference, determine that a State has been guilty of a breach of the peace in violation of its international obligations and take measures against the violator, then, if we concur in the judgment rendered as to the responsible and guilty party, we will refrain from any action tending to defeat such collective effort which these States may thus make to restore peace."

Were this to become the established policy of the United States the League sanctions could be put into use, we should at last secure progress in international reduction of arms, and there would be less reliance on the "partial alliances," which are, as Mr. Huddleston truly says, contrary to the spirit of the Covenant. The alliances and the reluctance to reduce arms come from the same cause—a lack of confidence by France and her allies in the willingness of the chief signatories to put in force the system of mutual assistance against aggression under the Covenant.

* * *

To say of the sanctions, "The powers which entered the League in reality brushed these clauses aside" and "did not take them seriously," will not do. It certainly is not true of France, or Poland, or Czechoslovakia, or Yugoslavia, or Belgium, all of whom have from the first insisted that the sanction articles are the heart of the Covenant. It is not even true of Germany, for she took Article 16 seriously enough to secure an agreement with the other Locarno states respecting its obligations before seeking admission to the League. The brushing aside has been primarily on the part of the members of the British Empire, ever since the absence of the United States was understood to be a potential danger.

Mr. Huddleston evidently feels that the "menace" of having to take part in sanctions kept the United States out of the League at the beginning. So it did. But it was because of a misapprehension due to party politics and not because there is any pledge in the Covenant "to obey blindly"—at least not for members of the Council, as we should have been, for one veto is enough to prevent action, as Mr. Huddleston himself objects, in another connection.

It is this requirement of unanimity which prevents the League from being a super-state. Mr. Huddleston does not like a super-state, yet he wants the unanimity rule eliminated. He also falls in with Mussolini's suggestion of "a super-Council reduced to the great powers . . . a kind of *Directoire* which can take rapid and clear decisions—and which can act." This would be more than a super-state, it would be a super-Directorship. At the same time, Mr. Huddleston proposes that the Assembly shall no longer be composed of representatives of governments but of the peoples of the nations, perhaps according to the size of population. Does he really believe that the small states, insistent as they are on equality, would agree to that change?

* * *

To the American who knows the history of his own Constitution, the compromise in the Covenant between the claims of the great and small states seems reasonable and necessary. Let us be realists about this wish to have not governments but peoples represented. If the people's representatives were elected in a dictatorship (and this is hardly likely) they would not be allowed either to leave the country, or to return, unless they supported the government, while if they were elected in a democracy they would still be expected to support the government. Either way they would have, in effect, the limitations of government representatives, but without the power to speak for or to commit their governments. We had far better stick to an assembly of foreign offices, for they can pledge their governments to action.

Experience has proved that the suggestion, frequently advanced, that we should reorganize the League into regional groups, is fallacious. That neighbors are not the best but the worst states to undertake the settlement of a dispute has been shown many times, the Chaco affording the most recent evidence. The fact is that neighbor states are precisely the ones which will be suspected, fairly or not, of selfish motives, and which will fear some disadvantage in future relations with one side if they even seem to support the case of the other.

* * *

Owing to the requirement of unanimity Mr. Huddleston doubts the efficacy of Article 16 as a means by which to secure changes in treaties. May I suggest that here is the point at which to begin the revision of the Covenant? Why not make it possible for a mere majority of the Assembly to exercise the right under that article to "advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world." To provide that a majority could "advise reconsideration" would not be to make the Assembly a super-state and would offer a way for an expression of world opinion which might well have great weight in securing such revision as may be desirable.

Any real revision, however, whether or not it is desirable, must wait, as must disarmament, until a sense of security is established, and this in turn awaits the recognition by society that it cannot have order until it acknowledges the obligation to suppress disorder. To keep the pacific-minded from fighting, sanctions are unnecessary; to keep military parties from starting wars, sanctions are imperative. Would it not be more helpful to the cause of peace if British writers would explain to us frankly the consequences of our neglect to surrender our right to trade with an aggressive state, rather than try to eliminate from the Covenant its vital provisions in order to meet what they suppose to be our objections?

SARAH WAMBAUGH.

Cambridge, Mass.

'Gold' and Its Reflection

Dr. Cassel Rouses Both Applause and Doubt

GOLD IS A SUBJECT much discussed and little understood in these times. Prof. Gustav Cassel's article entitled "Gold," in the January 10 issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, has drawn several interesting replies. It will be recalled by many, and is mentioned also in "Over the Editor's Desk" on another page, that Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale University economist, recently compiled his list of 19 men "who understand the real meaning of money." Dr. Cassel himself was one of those men.

It is interesting to be able to present in this issue, therefore, a letter from Professor Fisher, commenting on Dr. Cassel's article. In addition, there are presented the views of other discerning readers. A letter from Prof. Williford I. King, of New York University, one of Professor Fisher's "original 19," will be printed next week.

To The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

Professor Cassel's article, "Gold," like his previous work, is of a very high order. I am glad that the public is given the privilege of reading it.

Needless to say, with its main principles I am in hearty agreement. He favors reflation and stabilization, the two chief parts in President Roosevelt's program. The price level which Professor Cassel most favors, namely 90 per cent of the 1926 level, is identical with that which I favor and which I estimate to be the average level at which existing debts were contracted. Largely for that reason it will also probably best serve as the level most important for labor, through reabsorbing unemployment. Anything much beyond that level would probably injure labor by raising the cost of living faster than wages.

There seem to be only two material points in Professor Cassel's article with which I do not altogether agree. I think he misinterprets opinion in the United States when he says, after referring to deflation in the rest of the world, "The United States, in spite of an abundant supply of gold, tried to maintain its competitive power on the world's markets by applying a corresponding deflation in its monetary system." I do not think there is good ground for believing the deflation to have been premeditated, much less that it was done for the purpose alleged—especially as it might well be argued that it would have the opposite effect. I realize that "there was a whole school of deflationists continually preaching that a lowering of prices was required," but in the United States, deflation seemed rather to be the result of inadvertence, vacillation, and lack of leadership after the death of Benjamin Strong.

The second point of Professor Cassel's which seems to me not entirely well taken is the one regarding the President's policy of buying gold. While it is true that *selling* gold might help the gold bloc by reducing its value in terms of commodities and buying gold tends to embarrass them and even (if pushed far enough) to throw them off the gold standard, the important objective of the President's gold-buying policy is, presumably, not to amass more gold but to prepare the way for the devaluation of our own gold unit. This will help our exchequer materially and will help raise our price level. This is now generally accepted, since the President's money message, Jan. 15. The effects on other countries are only incidental and will probably not be so pronounced or permanent as Europeans fear. Moreover, the superabundance of our gold was not as great as Europe believed, considering the menace of foreign balances with us, withdrawable at a moment's notice. . . .

IRVING FISHER.

New Haven, Conn.

To The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

. . . The picture of the yellow piles of gold coin in front of the black pipes of industry made even an article of world finance look thrilling enough, but the setting in the body of the page of the announcement of the story by Walt Disney of The Three Little Pigs as Diplomats helped one to read every word of Professor Gustav Cassel's article on "Gold." Who's afraid of the big bad wolf, even if it is true that there are only "nineteen men who understand the real meaning of money"? One perhaps turned to Walt Disney's article first as a bracer for the meaty money article of Professor Cassel. A reader is independent that way, even as some pigs are, and inclined to do as he pleases. . . .

It is with a heart full of gratitude to the Monitor that one picks up again and again the "Survey of World Affairs," and reads and rereads page by page the clear, easy-to-read type. . . .

ALFRED GORDON.

Chicago, Ill.

To The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

I have twice read "Gold" in your number of Jan. 10 and my reaction, and I think that of the man in the street, is that most of such articles on currency and general finance are difficult of understanding and the opinions set forth are about as numerous and differing as the writers thereof.

But most important of all they are more or less beside the mark because they fail to deal with economic fundamentals. I believe few will dispute the statement that for a long period under varying systems of gold standards, managed currency, silver and what have you, the steadily increasing tendency has been for the many poor to become poorer and the few rich to become increasingly richer.

To me the arch culprit in producing this condition is interest, with its handmaidens, profit and rent.

They would be comparatively innocuous in moderation if there were not such huge aggregations in so few hands and any mathematician can demonstrate their inescapable effects over a period of years when under the control of a limited number. There is doubtless an increment which any healthy nation can earn but it should be equitably spread or our present evils and anomalies will be inevitable.

There is nothing new in this diagnosis, for it has been pointed out by many since the days of Henry George and long before.

But has anything worth while been done about it?

Instead, we sidetrack our thinking on such involved and controversial subjects as gold and its fellow tokens, all of which could be well dispensed with by a sensible and clever humanity.

Something must be done to correct this concentration of wealth in few hands or the exploited masses, having the power, will take short cuts, such as a drastic capital levy or a steeply graduated income tax which they think will do the work quickly, unless some better program is evolved by a more constructive discussion than has been going on in the average press, and your columns seem eminently suitable.

Present day questions of finance have become so involved and complicated that even those who should be most competent to pass upon them either admit their inability to unravel the tangle or disagree with one another.

A re-division of capital on more equitable lines is not enough; under present systems it would not be long before similar conditions would again arise.

Instead of a managed currency let us turn our attention to a fairer division of national income. Mr. Deane of the General Motors (Monitor, January 6) pointed to a way which seems to me to carry the germ of better distribution of such.

PHILIP WINSER.

Los Angeles, Calif.

. . Germany

(Continued from Page 6)

the furtherance of exports, is to be seen in a Cabinet decree on Oct. 18, 1933. A special Foreign Trade Council was then set up by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Economy for joint cooperation in all matter relating to foreign trade. Members of this council will be chosen by the two ministries concerned or, in the case of agricultural representatives, in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture.

* * *

Working under this new council are to be special foreign trade offices (*Aussenhandelsstellen*), established in 19 of the most important centers throughout Germany, including Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-Main, Bremen and Hanover, etc. They have staffs of three to five members (nonpaid), the chief of which is a member of some local public corporation like a chamber of commerce, who is fully acquainted with foreign trade problems.

Information and advice as to where particular classes of goods can be sold, local conditions in all parts of the world market, and the establishment of the closest coöperation between all factors participating in a particular business, both at home and abroad, are included in the work of these new organizations.

From the first stage in the process to the last, from the purchase or preparation of the raw material to the sale of the finished article, all is to be efficiently organized so that Germany's failure to reconquer old or create new markets will, it is declared, be due henceforth only to external conditions which are beyond its power to control. The costs of this new council are to be met by the local trade, commercial and industrial organizations, should its own receipts be insufficient.

Germany is certainly prepared, and every day becoming still better prepared, for participation in any world economic recovery. Its industrial organization, its technical efficiency and the support which any foreign trade possibility secures from the central government make its position appear very favorable in the case of any sudden improvement in general conditions.

* * *

An important step in industrial reorganization was the recent amalgamation in the iron and steel industry of the principal firms concerned. This action is the result of negotiations started long before the National Socialists came to power. In fact, in the spring of 1932, the Government acquired a small number of shares in certain concerns and soon utilized its voting rights to press for a program of reorganization. This program was recently ratified.

Some of the outstanding steel companies, including the Vereinigte Stahlwerke A. G., Gelsenkirchen Mines and Phoenix Mines and Furnaces Company, have been merged into one company with the title "Vereinigte Stahlverein" (United Steel Trust). This new trust has a share capital of 560,000,000 marks (about $133,000,000 at gold rates) and published reserves of 76,000,000 marks.

The new arrangement was greatly helped by the fact that a large debt owed to America in dollars could be much more easily wiped off because of the fall in the dollar, thus making agreement between the German parties concerned much easier. It is also interesting to note, as an example of Government policy, that the Reich will henceforth have only a 25 per cent voting power in the new trust, in contrast with the controlling interest which it enjoyed under the old arrangement. The Rhine-Westphalian heavy industry will now have the decisive vote in its own hands.

Courtesy German Tourist Office

Grinding and Polishing Crystal Glass for the German Export Trade.

Much attention is being given in the German press to the problem of financing the import of essential raw materials. The policy of "buy only from those who buy from us" must necessarily lead to a canalization of world trade and to the ignoring of one of the great principles internationally followed up to now, and still theoretically accepted as the only way out of the present economic crisis, namely, that of indirect buying and selling. But Germany considers that present abnormal economic conditions make it impossible.

* * *

An example of the way in which direct export and import business between Germany and other countries must be developed is shown in the press discussions regarding the soya bean, so necessary for the production of industrial oils. Almost the whole of the present soya bean import comes from La Plata. In future, it is pointed out, it can be imported from Manchoukuo, especially if that country opens its doors to Germany's industrial exports. There seems to be good hope for the latter possibility, since Japan is believed willing to make economic concessions to the first great power which will recognize Manchoukuo's international status.

No branch of public activity has suffered so badly as shipping from the present economic depression. Even with the heavy subsidies which the Government has granted to the various shipping companies, the position is still desperate. On May 1, 1933, a "loan" of 20,000,000 marks was made by the Cabinet, but even another such "Reichshilfe," many times larger, would not be sufficient to remedy matters.

Shipping has been badly hit because of the fall in imports and exports. The total imports in the third quarter of 1933, for example, fell 30 per cent as compared with that for the same period in 1932. This has been due in no small measure to Government support of home agriculture to the exclusion of foreign products, and inevitably meant the fall in the import of mass products, like corn, upon which shipping is so dependent.

But despite all this, German shipping is making a great effort to keep abreast of world developments, as is shown in the new experiments being made in the reconstruction, lengthening and renovating of ships like the Albert Ballin, in the interests of speed and convenience.

Germans in official positions have repeatedly stated that they do not desire foreign credit. Yet it is difficult to see how this country is going to manage without it, especially if its foreign trade continues on the decline. So much has been put into home development schemes and the municipalities and other public bodies are so heavily indebted that there seems to be no alternative from some policy of "reflation" in the coming spring but foreign credit. And such credit would largely be absorbed in schemes for improving the export trade.

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Another Outlook on Naval Disarmament

An American Expert Amends Mr. Bywater

SOME READERS FELT that Mr. Hector Bywater, in his article on The Outlook for Naval Disarmament (January 10), however sound in his general views, did not quite do justice to the American side of the question. As an eminently qualified spokesman on the subject, William T. Stone, vice-president of the Foreign Policy Association, has written us the following letter, which we are very glad to publish. Mr. Stone has written and spoken widely on the questions of disarmament and naval policies. The letter:

To The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The outlook for the 1935 naval conference is indeed dark, as Mr. Hector C. Bywater points out . . . He has good reason to be disturbed by the great programs of new construction which are going forward in the shipyards of four, if not all five, of the naval powers. It seems to me, however, that Mr. Bywater's explanation of how this new race in armaments has come about is somewhat too simple, and that a solution of the problem cannot be found in the application of mathematical formulæ.

No doubt the building programs of the United States and Japan are inspired by "mutual suspicion," at least in part; but they are also due to other less sinister causes. One of these is the very natural desire to attain a strong bargaining position at the time of the next conference in 1935—a desire which is accentuated by the basis of limitation laid down at the Washington conference in 1921.

At the Washington conference Mr. Hughes took the actual tonnage of the three major powers in capital ships as the basis for the 5—5—3 ratio. He was able to demonstrate the futility of a naval race by virtue of the commanding position then held by the United States and our financial ability to outstrip either of our two potential competitors. But Mr. Hughes was unable to extend the same ratio to other categories of vessels because these mystic ratios did not represent the actual relative strength in cruisers or destroyers or submarines. Once having accepted relative tonnage as the standard at Washington, however, the powers at once embarked on cruiser programs to improve their positions before the next conference arrived. In reward for her efforts Japan was actually granted a better ratio in auxiliary vessels at London in 1930, and by concentrating on submarines France was able to achieve parity with the strongest naval powers, and to win recognition for her claims.

What is happening today is a repetition of what happened immediately after the Washington conference, although on a larger scale. With the existing treaties about to expire, Japan, France and Italy are scrambling to get into the best possible position to bargain for revised ratios on the basis of their new relative position; the United States and Great Britain, in order to preserve existing ratios, find it necessary to build to the maximum levels of the Washington and London armaments.

Under the Coolidge and Hoover Administrations the United States refrained from building up to the treaty levels in cruisers, destroyers and submarines. This course may have been justified if naval strength is to represent actual defensive needs, rather than mathematical formulæ, but it was never accepted by the Navy Department, and at the first opportunity the navy set out to recover the ground.

Thus, what Mr. Bywater regards as a provocative American program, the American admirals see as a simple step to achieve tonnage levels accepted by international agreement and which we should have achieved in any event had we followed the example of Great Britain and laid down an orderly, reasonable building program each year. In the same way the American Navy cannot understand why Great Britain should question our building of 10,000-ton six-inch gun cruisers. This type was accepted at London in 1930 and the mere fact that no vessels were laid down until 1933 is not, in the admirals' opinion, sufficient reason for believing they would never be built.

But competitive building, whatever the justification, is a dangerous business, and the present naval race is no less dangerous because it is taking place largely within treaty limits. The important point to grasp, it seems to me, is that the whole basis of relative strength is no longer adequate. It fails to meet the basic political problem which lies at the heart of the armament problem.

What is needed is a new approach. For the United States this means, among other things, a new approach to the problem of the Pacific. Do we want a navy strong enough to exercise a dominant influence in Asia, or, as the navy asks, to defend our "national interests," our national policies and our foreign trade? If we do, then the 5—3 ratio is totally inadequate, as it cannot and never has guaranteed the United States command of the seas in Far Eastern waters. If, however, we renounce force as an instrument of national policy, and if we want a navy only strong enough to defend American soil, then even the existing ratios become relatively unimportant.

Which of these is the wise and expedient course for the United States to follow? The answer, it seems to me, must be predicated upon a national policy which is in harmony with our international commitments and is adapted to our needs.

WILLIAM T. STONE.

Washington, D. C.

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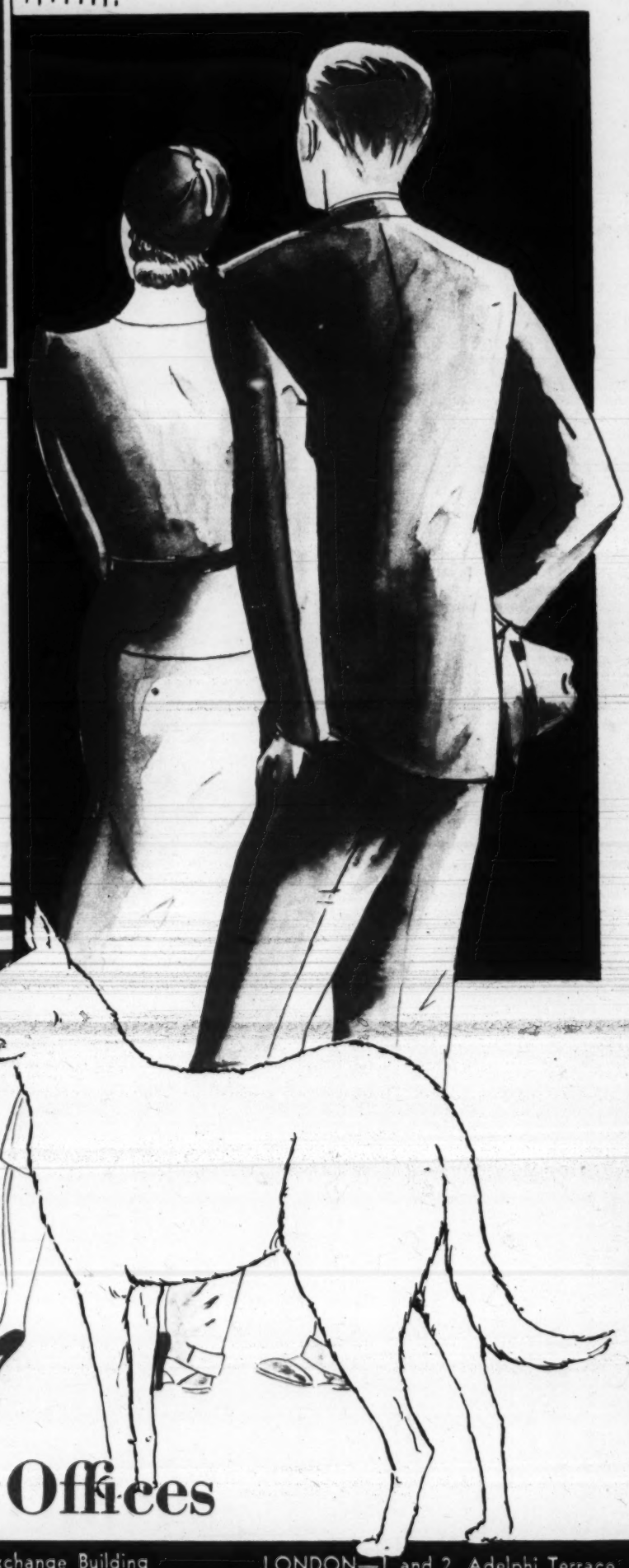

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